THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

What We Know About Farming.

Raw or Cooked Potatoes for Cows.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent "are cooked or raw potatoes best for milch cows, at this season of the year," says:

Experiments tried some years ago with a single cow convinced us that cooked potatoes gave the largest yield of milk, and that they were also best for the cow, as was shown by her condition. Leaving aside the question of the relative value of raw and cooked potatoes as food for milch cows, and looking for a moment to the interest of their owner, we would suggest that it is not to his interest to feed marketable potatoes to cows. At the time of writing this one bushel of marketable potatoes will buy three bushels of corn in this market; and one bushel of very fine potatoes will buy four bushels of corn. When a peck of potatoes will purchase one bushel of prime oats or three-fourths of a bushel of No. 1 corn, we would not feed them to cows. Some people think it sinful to burn corn for fuel, as they are doing "out West;" if it is, it is a seemingly greater sin to feed potatoes to stock during the present scarcity of them. A farmer who can feed potatoes to his cows this winter can afford to supply his own table with game, foreign fruits and champagne, and enjoy a Havana cigar after eating.

Growth of a Horse's Bones.

With respect to the growth of horses, as far as regards height, it generally discontinues between three and four years old. After three years old the limbs very seldom become longer, but the carcass increases in depth between the top of the withers and that portion of the chest immediately beneath it. Professor Furguson some years ago discovered that the measure of the forelimb of a three-year old colt or filly, from the centre of the elbow joint to the centre of the pastern joint, is the measure of that portion of the adult animal between the centre of the elbow joint and the top of the wither. Thus, if it is wanted to know what increased hight a three-year old will attain when he or she shall have reached maturity, it is only necessary to ascertain how much greater the distance is between the elbow joint and the top of the withers. The difference between these two measurements will nearly exactly indicate the maximum hight the animal will attain in the ordinary course of nature, on arriving at maturity. This rule has for some time been recognized in the cavalry of the English and Continental armies as almost infallible. Bones are continually though slowly changing their structure; but as to their length, the bones of horses generally discontinue their elongation at about between four and four and a half years old. With respect to the substance and structure, they are not quite developed until the animal is about five years old.

Stock Eating Wood.

One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock, affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected this way. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good result whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn yard, and threw out to them about a shovel full each day. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground of the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking much better than they had done for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was ashy, from the burnings of the wood and land clearings. He gives them one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Carbolic Acid for Gapes.

W. B. Tegetmeier states that he has found no difficulty in curing gapes by the use of carbolic acid. He says:—"So potent are the fumes of this powerful remedy, and so destructive are they to parasitic life, that their inhalation for a few moments seem perfectly effectual in destroying the life of the worm. It is not even necessary to employ any special apparatus; a few drops of carbolic acid may be placed in a spoon and held over the flame of a candle until the vapor is seen to rise, when the head of the young chicken or pheasant (held in the other hand) may be placed in the vapor, which the animal is forced to inhale. Care must be taken not to carry on the process until the fowl as well as the worm are killed. I find after exposure to the fumes for a few seconds the bird may be regarded as cured, and be seen running about quite as well on the following day; if not, the treatment should be repeated. The medicinal carbolic acid is preferable to the very liquid used for disinfecting sewers and drains.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Veracity of Different Birds.

Last year an experiment was tried by a writer in *Field and Factory*, the details of which will be interesting to our readers, and each one can make his or her own deductions from the facts and figures given: "Ten pullets each, of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, were placed in yards forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months an account was kept of their food, and eggs produced, with the following results: "The Dark Brahmas ate 203½ quarts of corn, quarts of oats and evenings; laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds; feed cost $5.77; eggs sold for $10.68; profit, $4.31. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts; laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds; feed, $6.34; eggs, $9.35; profit: $3.51. The Gray Dorkings at 309 quarts; laid 424 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds; feed, $4.87; eggs, $6.73; profit, $3.86. The Houdans ate 214 quarts; laid 383 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds; feed, $3.35; eggs, $13.05; profit, $9.70. The Leghorns ate 231½ quarts; laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds; feed, $3.62; eggs, $13.55; profit, $9.83."

Did Not Like Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that in his boyhood he knew a wealthy farmer and drover, who persisted in declaring that a sheep's foot was poison to the land. His hatred of the wool-bearers was more intense, if possible, than John Randolph's, who would go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. He never permitted one sheep to step on his soil if he could help it. In other respects he was as good a farmer as any in his neighborhood, and had more means to do as he would. After many years it came to be a common remark among his neighbors: "N.'s farms are running down; he will have to get some sheep." Subsequently, when the farms had passed out of his hands, and a system of management in which the sheep played a prominent part came in, it was often remarked, "See how the poison of the sheep's feet is bringing up N.'s old farms."

Dangerous Diets.

The failure of the potato crop in England is likely, from what we read, to bring about an epidemic of scurvy, unless the public can be better informed of the requirements of an antiscorbutic diet. This fact, therefore, cannot be too widely made known that peas, pudding, haricot beans and boiled rice, which have been suggested as substitutes for potatoes, will not prevent the occurrence of scurvy. In the absence of the potato, an excellent antiscorbutic, fresh green vegetables or fruits will be requisite, or the health will fail, and fresh meat be taken. Amongst the vegetable material which may be used, the *Lancet* states, are the various forms of cabbage, lettuce, oranges, lemons, onions, mustard, cress, dandelion and sorrel. The experience of the crews of vessels on long voyages has shown, over and over again, the uselessness of the pea and bean tribe in preventing scurvy.

Winter Feeding of Cows.

The most profitable feed for dairy cows is that which is cheapest. The object of the dairyman who makes butter and cheese is to produce the richest milk, and for this purpose he must be guided by the cost of the food in his vicinity. When corn is as low as at present, he will undoubtedly feed that grain in its natural state throughout the great corn producing districts, but where, thitherto, it has required a value of forty cents and over, it will pay to grind, and as the price is still enhanced, recourse is had to cooking. Where bran can be obtained at reasonable rates, it is one of the best divisors of corn meal known. Three to four pounds of corn meal mixed with six to eight pounds of bran, is one of the best feeds that can be given to milch cows, and if this can be cooked with cut hay, its value will be increased about one-fifth.—*Western Rural.*

How the Roots of Plants Feed.

In the "Natural Laws of Husbandry," Liebig says that the opinion that the roots of plants extract their food immediately from those portions of the soil which are in direct contact with their absorbent surfaces, does not imply that potash, lime, or phosphate of lime, in an undissolved state, can penetrate their cells. But it is based upon the assumed fact, that the roots received their food from the thin layer of water which is in intimate contact with the earth and with the root surface, and not from remote layers of water. That between the root surface, the layer of water, and the earthly particles, a reciprocal action goes on, which does not take place between the water and the earthly particles alone.

Cure of Hens with Hard Crops.

A gentleman, writing to Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following cure of a hen with a hard crop: "Part the feathers on the breast; then take a razor and cut the crop about 1½ inches long, take out the hard substance; then take a little lard and grease the inside well, then put a little wet meal with a little lard in the crop; sew up the crop separately from the skin. The bird will not eat under two or three days. I have cured a number as stated above, and they are as well as they ever were, though it is a harsh remedy."

Valuable Recipes.

How to Make Soft Soap.—"Peggy," in the *Rural New Yorker*, says:—I have made from one to three barrels in one day, beside doing my work for the family of from six to ten. I will tell you how:—The lye that drains through first I put in a kettle, and then add the grease—all that I can boil in it. If the lye is sufficiently strong, in two hours' time it will be ready to empty in the barrel; then fill the barrel with weak lye, and your soap is made and ready for use.

To Remove Spots from Carpets.—Mix well half an ox's gall with one quart of water; wet and rub the spot with this. Then with a clean scrubbing-brush, warm water and soap scrub well the spot, and wet and half wring a clean flooncloth in clean cold water and rub well out the soap and gall from the carpet; rub the spot with a dry coarse cloth until it is nearly dry, then pin a piece of thin brown paper over the spot, to prevent dust from settling on it while wet, and leave it to become perfectly dry. If the spot occurs near the side, or end of the carpet, undo a few tacks and slip under the spot a thickly-folded coarse towel, to absorb the water which runs through and to prevent the wet carpet from lying in the dust; after washing the spot, remove the folded cloth and slip in its place a piece of brown paper, which leave till the carpet is perfectly dry.

Fried, Sweet Potatoes.—Take as many sweet potatoes of moderate size as will be required for a meal, pare them and cut them lengthwise into say six or eight pieces. Have a pan of boiling lard ready, into which put the sliced potatoes raw. When brown, turn them into a colander, and place in a hot oven to drain. The lard must be kept fully up to the boiling point in order to have the slices nicely browned. Serve up hot, and eat with butter. They are superlatively good. The same method can be used for Irish potatoes.

To Fry Mush.—Have a pan of boiling lard ready, slice your mush half an inch thick, flour it on both sides and put it into the boiling lard. By this means the slices will be browned evenly all over, and besides, if allowed to drain in a colander placed in a warm oven, will come to the table entirely free from the disagreeable fatty taste peculiar to this dish when fried in the usual way. Serve up hot.

Irish Potatoes.—The Irish people are the greatest potato eaters in the world, and know all about cooking that tine erculent. We copy their mode of boiling potatoes from an Irish paper: "Put the potatoes in a pot or kettle without lid or cover, and with water just sufficient to cover them. After the water comes nearly to a boil pour it off, and replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the water from the surface to the heart, and makes the potato mealy. After they are done, strain the water off, let them stand on the fire fifteen minutes to dry."

Washing Made Easy.—Take two pounds of soda ash, half a pound stone lime, two gallons of soft water; slake the lime separate; dissolve the soda ash in the water, then add the lime; boil twenty minutes; cork it up tight. For a washing use one cup in three gallons of water; soak the clothes one night in cold water; wring out and boil them twenty minutes in the preparation; rinse and blue them and your washing is done; they require but very little rubbing. Soap them before boiling.

To Clean Brushes.—Half an ounce of ammonia to a quart of warm water. Stand the bristle side of the brush in the water for three minutes; then rub the brush dry with a towel. Be careful that the water does not reach the back of the brush. Stand the brush bristles downward until perfectly dry.

Cream for Coffee.—Beat well one egg, with one spoonful of sugar; pour a pint of scalding hot milk over this, stirring it briskly. Make it the night previous.

The Old Man in the Stylish Church.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day— been to a stylish one—
And seein' you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done;
You would have been surprised to see what I saw there to day,
The sinners were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray.

I had on these coarse clothes of mine, not much the worse for wear,
But then they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back by the door.
It was bookless and uncushioned, *a reserved seat for the poor.*

Pretty soon in came a stranger with gold rings and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine;
I thought that wasn't exactly right to seat him up so near,
When he was young, and I was old and very hard to hear.

But, then, there's no accountin' for what some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days, oft gets the finest pew.
But when we reach the blessed home, all undefiled by sin,
We'd see wealth beggin' at the gate while poverty goes in.

I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far away;
So, through the hours of service, I could only "watch and pray."
Watch the doin's of the Christians sitting near me, round about;
Pray that they would make them pure within as they were pure without.

While I sat there, lookin' all around upon the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' of the rich man and the beggar at his gate;
How by all but dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold.

How at last the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night;
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the beggar in the sky,
'It is all of life to live, nor all of death to die.'

I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold,
Who went up from their dwellings like the Pharisee of old;
Then returned home from their worship, with a head uplifted high,
To scorn the hungry from their door with naught to satisfy.

Out! out with such professions; they are doin' more to-day
To stop the weary sinner from the Gospel's shinin' way
Than all the books of infidels; than all that has been tried
Since Christ was born at Bethlehem—since Christ was crucified.

How simple are the works of God; and yet how very grand;
The shells in ocean caverns, the flowers on the land;
He gilds the clouds of evenin' with the gold right from His throne,
Not for the rich man only; nor for the poor alone.

Then why should man look down on man because of gold?
Why seek him in the poorest pew because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that God has blest—
May be beatin' Heaven's music 'neath that faded coat and vest.

I'm old—I may be childish—but I love simplicity;
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian's piety.
Jesus told us in His sermons in Judea's mountains wild,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like a little child.

Our heads are growin' gray, dear wife; our hearts are beatin' slow;
In a little while the Master will call for us to go,
When he was young, and I was old and very When we reach the p-arly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes,
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies.

JOHN BAKER in attempting to drive his team across the railroad track at Beaver Falls, was caught by the engine which tore the wagon up and caught him on the cowcatcher and carried him two hundred yards. He was injured, probably fatally.

THE CAPITAL.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY.

Indian Agents to be Held Accountable.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

A Short History of Senator Pinchback.

Public Building Site in Pittsburgh.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Property Taken in Time of War.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

Moral Condition of the Workingmen of Europe.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

National Agricultural Museum.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1873.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

The bill relative to the public building site in Pittsburgh looks a little more encouraging.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections is anxious to complete the hearing of the testimony in the Senator Caldwell bribery case to-morrow, or at all events next Tuesday, to which time to-morrow's meeting, it is understood, will be adjourned. Caldwell has a large number of witnesses, and wants time to bring more from Kansas, which will cause it to that the committee are not disposed to allow. The prosecution has a large amount of rebutting testimony, but is anxious to close the case at this session and obtain the committee's verdict.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXCITEMENT.

The Credit Mobilier excitement is increasing. The defense is attempting to impeach Oakes Ames' evidence, and procrastinate the investigation until the present Congress expires, on March 4th. The scene in the committee-room between Oakes Ames and Mr. Colfax to-day was almost tragic. Mr. Colfax declared in the most solemn manner that he never received twelve hundred dollars of Credit Mobilier bonds. Oakes Ames said "You did receive it, and you know it." Both men were pale and trembling with excitement.

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.

The minor postoffices throughout the country are giving the Postoffice Department considerable trouble just now. Many of them are earnestly endeavoring to get more salary, others are petitioning for a change or removal to better quarters, and letters clamoring for the removal of postmasters alleged to be unsuitable and incompetent are constantly being filed. All this business gives members of Congress considerable extra trouble when in turn shift the burden on the officials of the General Postoffice Department.

EDUCATION.

Senators Sawyer, Morrill and Johnston, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Messrs. Hoar and Pierce, of the same Committee of the House, and President White had a consultation in the room of the former Committee, at which it was decided that the Committee of the two Houses shall meet in joint session and frame a bill embracing the best features of the Morrill and Hoar bills for the advancement of public education.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Committee of the Senate yesterday reported House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the Retired List, with an amendment providing that officers retired after 40 years' service, 62 years of age, or for incapacity from long and faithful service, wounds or injuries received in the line of duty or sickness or exposure therein, shall receive 75 per cent of the sea pay of their respective ranks, and that this act shall not affect the pay of the Rear Admirals on the Retired List as provided for in the act of June 5, 1872.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS TO BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE TO LAW.

Gen. Shanks, of Indiana, will shortly report to the House a bill to perfect the records of Indian Superintendents and agents. The Indian Committee, of which he is Chairman, have had the matter under consideration, arrived at a favorable conclusion, and authorizes him to report. The bill is an important one, in that, it will enable the courts to trace an offence of Indian officers, or losses that may occur to the Government by their direction of duty. Heretofore Indian Agents and Superintendents have kept no proper records of their business transactions. This bill compels them to keep such and furnish copies to Head Quarters, so comparison every delinquency could be shown, and evidence to prosecute offences, could then be furnished to the courts.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have reported to the House but once this session, and it is doubtful if they are again called, so that it is pretty certain that land agents stand a poor chance for success this winter.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

General John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, will, in his forthcoming report, give the following important and very interesting facts in reference to the illiteracy of the people of the United States. Here are the facts in question:

Total population of the United States..38,558,371
Illiterate 10 years old and over..... 5,658,144
Persons under 5 years old..... 962,941
Total number of persons above or certainly illiterate of all ages.....12,359,799
Estimated number of persons able to write in 1870..... 26,422,572
Per cent. of total estimated illiteracy to total population 31.47

Such a compilation as the foregoing has never been embraced in any former report on education, and will be of immense value as an argument upon the question of compulsory education.

SENATOR PINCHBACK.

P. B. S. Pinchback, the newly elected Senator for the long term from the State of Louisiana, was born in 1837, in the State of Georgia. His father, who was quite wealthy, moved when he was quite young to New Orleans. There he spent one year, and then moved to Holmes county, Georgia, where he had purchased a large plantation.

Senator Pinchback is eminently a self made man, having acquired a substantial education without the aid of schools and teachers. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the First Louisiana Volunteers (white). General Butler having organized two colored regiments the same year, he was appointed Captain of Company A, and served till September, 1868, when he resigned on account of some difficulties in regard to colored soldiers. He was highly spoken of by his commanding officers for meritorious service during his term in the army. He first entered political life in Alabama in the fall of 1865, where he delivered several speeches which tended to arouse the colored people to a sense of their rights. The first token of their appreciation was his election to the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana in 1867, which formed the present Constitution of the State. In November, 1868, he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years from the Second Senatorial District. He was was also a delegate for the State at large to represent it in the Chicago Convention, which nominated General Grant for President. In December, 1871, he was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Governor Dunn. December 9th he became Acting Governor of the State by the impeachment of H. C. Warmoth. He continued to act in this capacity till the 13th of January, 1873, when he was elected on the first ballot to the United States Senate for the term of six years, being the first colored man ever elected for the long term. Governor Pinchback is quite prepossessing in personal appearance, being a little over the medium height, and having quite a healthy olive complexion, illumined by piercing black eyes. Taken altogether, his career has been a remarkable one, and when we take into account the discordant elements with which he had to contend during his whole political life, but notably in the so-called muddle in Louisiana, there is nothing to debar one from thinking that his future may be even more successful than his past career, as it is certainly more propitious, and he is removed from all the evil influences which were brought to bear upon him during his connection with local politics.

THE VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA.

The main point in dispute now in reference to the bill for the distribution of the Geneva awards is whether the claims for the destruction of American vessels shall be paid to the insurance companies or the ship owners. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated to-day that he thought likely this one question would delay the passage of the bill if not prevent it this session, as both the interests of the insurance companies and ship owners are powerful and are demanding attention.

THE VERACITY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Credit Mobilier Committee are very much disgusted with the shape their investigation has taken. Last week the members had every confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose of those members of Congress who took stock in the Credit Mobilier, but now their faith in the said members of Congress is sadly shaken. Said your correspondent to a distinguished member of the Investigation Committee, "Mr.——, what is your opinion, honestly, of the members, who, it is alleged were bribed by the Credit Mobilier?" "I think they lie, sir, and have lied all through the investigation, and the most palpable conviction of their false statements is not yet reached."

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

John Fretwell, Jr., a member of the London England School Board who has been in this country about nine months studying the American system of education, is about to return to England. Mr. Fretwell says that he has been powerfully impressed with the workings of our system, and he has many reports on the subject to take home, which will be used for the purpose of refuting some of the arguments advanced in the English Parliament and by the leading men of England heretofore and now while this debate is going on in reference to the subject of education and its relation to the Church of England.

THE COTTON TAX REFUND BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means intend to finish the consideration of the cotton tax refund bill this week. A majority of the committee are certainly against the whole scheme. As near as can be ascertained, seven are wholly opposed, one in favor of refund, and one favoring refund only on exported cotton. The friends of the bill have no hope whatever in the present Congress, but are preparing to push the scheme at the next session.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Hooper's bill to increase the currency $8,000,000 per annum for five years will be taken up by the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is Chairman, on Tuesday next. If the bill is jeopardized Mr. Hooper thinks it will be brought about by the efforts made to amend it by attaching provisions for free banking, which some of the members of the Banking and Currency Committee are strongly in favor of.

REDUCED AND PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The weekly newspapers in the country are beginning to show their dislike to the bill reducing the postage to two cents and requiring the postage on all newspapers to be prepaid. The proprietor of the New York *Independent* has written a letter protesting against its passage. The advocators of the bill claim that the reduction in the receipts from reduced postage will be made up by the collections of the postage on newspapers, which by their now prepayment as at present, the Government loses $2,000,000 per annum.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1873.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING BILL.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme met a severe defeat in the House to-day, but are organizing for the next session.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

A son of Duff Green, originator of the Credit Mobilier, promises to make startling exposures before the committee. The alleged facts were offered me, but I preferre listting the committee first sift them. Benj. W. Spencer, Ex-Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will appear before the investigating committee to-morrow. It is understood he will contradict the statements of Treasurer Rollins.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats recommends, for the further protection of passengers, rafts, life mattresses and steam gauges differing from those now used.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

The Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were taken up in the House to-day and agreed to—yeas 145, nays 39. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and provide that no allowances for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence of public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Joseph Bennett, of Utah, to be supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE—THE PROPOSED AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Last year a bill passed the House of Representatives to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. This was a good bill in itself and it passed without much trouble, as the child of every man, whether rich or poor, was directly benefited by its provisions—none in the habit of passing their evenings in the drinking shops. Perhaps the two worst in this respect are Antwerp and Glasgow. In 1870 of 97,000 families of Glasgow not less than 75,000 lived in one or two rooms, leaving 20,000 of which to occupy but a single room each. Of home comforts they have none, living in the most part in great tenement buildings where ten or a dozen families occupy a single floor, and where the lowly possessed one or at the most two ill ventilated and dirty rooms. The condition of these people is lamentable in the extreme.

THE CLAIMS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Mr. M. Evarts of New York made a lengthy and elaborate argument before the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday in favor of paying the insurance companies the full amount of their claims under the Washington Treaty and the awards of the Geneva Tribunal.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The law of July 12, 1870, providing that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year should be covered into the Treasury was enacted for the purpose of doing away in a measure with deficiency bills, but owing to the peculiarities of the appropriation for certain departments, and such as the Indian appropriations and the short period to get the provisions of the bill into working order, its effect has not as yet been realized.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The advocates of the soldiers' bounty land bill have not given up all hopes for its passage this session. It was stated by a Senator who is ardently in favor of its passage that its success would subserve a great purpose, that it is not the value of the land that is to be taken into consideration, but that it would check immense grants to corporations, as the large number of soldiers who became land owners by the bill, would have an interest in protecting the public domain, as then every proposed appropriation of public land would be as clearly scrutinized as an appropriation of money from the Treasury.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The warmest advocates of Judge Richardson for a place in Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, are most of the officials of the Treasury Department, but they have the certainty of his appointment on a not very stable foundation, and that is the great personal friendship in which he is held by the President, but it is doubtful whether this high regard can set aside the claims of statesmanship, popularity and general worth.

TRACES OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER IN CONGRESS.

It has been erroneously asserted over and over again that "*in connection with the transactions of Members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier, no legislation was mentioned, or contemplated.*"

Now, in truth, the managers of the Credit Mobilier, or their affiliated interests, have been here in Washington at every session of Congress, since the passage of the railroad bills in 1862 and 1864, demanding new legislation. The most nefarious job that the Credit Mobilier lobbyists have thus far succeeded in getting through is the amendment to an appropriation bill of 1871 virtually releasing all bond subsidized corporations from paying interest on their bonds, except to the amount of half of their Government transportation bills. The wickedest of all pieces of legislation on record was smuggled through both houses of Congress, by means of a committee of conference, when not five members of the ring knew anything of its passage. It has now been in force some two years, but there is a fair prospect of its repeal unless the Credit Mobilier interest prove too strong.

A very distinct tracing of Credit Mobilier influence can be seen in the official records of Congress of June 19 and 20th, 1866, in the debate on a bill changing the location of the Kansas Pacific Road. The Union Pacific and its friends opposed this bill, while the members from California, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and the Middle States generally were in its favor.

In reply to certain remarks of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Senator Hamilton said: "What danger does this legislation do the (Union) Pacific Road? I know there is a great deal of capital invested by the Senator's town (Boston) in that road; but there is some capital invested in this other (Kansas) road; but those so investing have not been so noisy, perhaps, *and have not attempted to deceive his mind on the subject, as have the capitalists interested in the Union Pacific*; perhaps not so many banking institutions have been established upon it; PERHAPS NO CREDIT MOBILIER OF CREDITS FONCIER have been established on our line; but I can state that we have built as many miles as the Union Pacific."

It will be seen from the above extract that Credit Mobilier influence was directly charged with influencing legislation as long ago as June, 1866, and it is very certain that the same interest has not only needed but obtained favorable legislation in Congress at every session since that time—even up to the present session of 1873.

Indeed, it was no longer ago than Friday last that the crack of the Credit Mobilier whip was heard on the floor of the United States Senate. An attempt was made by the Credit Mobilier interest, by Senators Stewart and Sherman, to defeat Senator Edmunds' just and fair amendment requiring subsidized corporations to pay interest on their subsidized bonds, to the extent, at least, of their bills against the Government for mail and freight transportation.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

The House bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, was considered by the Senate Appropriation Committee on Saturday last, and is now ready to be reported. An amendment was made increasing the salary of the Minister Resident at Uraguay from $7,500 to $10,000. The item fixing the salary of the Secretary of Legation at Peru at $7,500 was stricken out altogether. The Consulate at Perth was ordered to be discontinued.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill which passed the House appropriating $113,500 to defray the expenses of the British and American Claims Commission was taken up by the Senate Committee on Appropriations Saturday morning and favorably agreed to. It will be reported to the Senate on Monday.

PROPERTY TAKEN IN TIME OF WAR.

The Committee on Claims yesterday took action in reference to the payment of the claims of loyal citizens for property taken in time of war. The committee made a very important amendment by transferring the jurisdiction of hearing and determining these claims from the Commissioner of Claims to the Court of Claims. A fifth section was added which puts off parties that such court shall have no jurisdiction to render final judgment upon such claims except in cases where an express contract made with competent authority of the Government of the United States can be proved and proved. The decision of such court in all other cases shall be reported to Congress.

THE NEWLY AMENDED PATENT LAWS.

There will be a special meeting of the House Committee on Patents on Monday next and the committee will endeavor to perfect the bill amending the patent laws.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The U. S. Court of Claims has not been in session this week. The Judges are engaged in preparing opinions on cases already heard, and will deliver the same on Monday next.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to simplify the routine work of the Department, and has taken the initial step by issuing a circular from "Department No. 1, Secretary's office" giving instructions relative to "bribing" communications, &c. This step will facilitate the business somewhat, and should be followed by a plan for a more comprehensive system of book-keeping, as the present system has not worked altogether satisfactory, as witnessed by the erroneous statement which was long ago made to the Appropriation Committee of the House in reference to the discrepancy between the loan branch books and those of the Register's office recently set aright, as mentioned in these columns.

UNUSED TAX STAMPS.

The unused stamps of abolished taxes are being revised at the Treasury Department in large quantities. They are first carefully examined in the Internal Revenue office to see that none have been used, after which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues a certificate that they are correct, and after passing through the accounting offices of the Fifth Auditor's and First Comptroller's payment is made thereon.

This occupies considerable time and will account for the delay in the redemption of these stamps have experienced in getting their money back.

NEW LOAN BOND ENGRAVINGS.

There are being prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing two new bond engravings—one of the denomination of $20,000, and the other $50,000, to be issued as part of the $300,000,000 balance of the new loan just placed in the hands of the syndicate. Heretofore the largest denomination was $10,000 bonds. The $50,000 bond will bear the *fac simile* of Decatur, and the other that of Robert Fulton.

SMITHSONIAN EXCHANGES.

The Smithsonian Institute is the recipient of 1,937 exchanges from similar institutions in all parts of the world, even Africa furnishing 13 of the number.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Saturday afternoon, was a most brilliant affair. The day being clear, great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, gaily attired, called and paid their addresses. Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Senator Conkling and her sister, Mrs. Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, in a highly satisfactory manner, and much to the enjoyment of the visitors.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Gen. N. P. Banks will make a speech in the House, at an early day, in favor of increasing the salaries of our Consuls abroad, who, he will show, receive far less remuneration than do Consuls at the same points from other countries, not a few of them being compelled, at times, to spend from their private means to support the dignity of their office, and even then must content themselves with honors and office accommodations totally unsuitable to the purpose.

DEATHS OF MILITARY MEN.

A circular just issued from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, announces the death of 1st Lieutenant Matthson C. Rainbourne, 7th Infantry, at Helena, Montana Territory, January 15, 1873, and of 1st Lieutenant William Hawley, 20th Infantry, at Buffalo, New York, January 15, 1873.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

This addition to the Agricultural Department, when complete, will embrace three divisions, the General, State and Economic. The General will give the history of the different agricultural products. The potato, for instance, may be seen and sketched in its wild as well as cultivated state, with the various developments resulting from different soil, climate and treatment. Each specimen is accompanied with a label, containing its name, synonyms, locality of growth, and reference to Downing's book where its history and quality may be found. The State and Economic divisions are combined. To show the utility of this museum, the following facts may be cited: A person moving from one State to another, unacquainted with the capacities and peculiarities of the new soil, need only to write to the Agricultural Department, and he can find just what fruits, grains and vegetables his adopted place, and he can manufacture from them, with a description of such insects he will have to fear, and the means of getting rid of them.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Among those who saw the President yesterday were Senators Morton, Hamilton, Ames, Cole, Robertson and Pitchback; Representatives Foster, Dawes, Negley, Kelly and Butler; Wm. A. Pike, Minister; President Esquince del Monde, Curocus; John W. Longjon, United States Judge of Michigan, and Judge Dick, of North Carolina.

NATIVE RAISINS.

As a proof that our country is not behind the rest of the world in production—vegetable, animal or mineral—the Agricultural Bureau received, a few days ago, four specimens of native raisins—White Malaga, Muscat Hamburg, White Roman and White Muscatelle—from Kane county, Utah, raised by Joseph H. Johnson.

BEET SUGAR.

The Agricultural Department has received two samples of beet sugar, of the finest quality, from the Saccramento Valley Beet Sugar Company.

COMMUNICATION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, received a letter of thirty-six pages of foolscap paper containing a statement arguing to prove that silver and gold as a currency is an old fashioned notion, and favoring paper currency expansion. Owing to the good standing of the writer Mr. Hooper perused the argument at length.

THE U. S. NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee state that the subject of increasing our navy is disposed of this session by the passage of the bill for ten additional sloops of war. While the Chairman believes that the navy by this increase is far from being a formidable one, his views and those of the Secretary of the Navy look to still further increase as rapidly as the interests of the country and popular demand will admit.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

Hon. C. McDougal, Member of Congress elect from Auburn, N. Y., was before the Patent Committee of the House to-day, in reference to some pending business. There is a desire, it is stated, among Mr. McDougal's constituents, to have him placed on the Patent Committee next session. The composition of this Committee at that time will probably undergo some change.

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Instructions are being prepared notifying United States District Attorneys to push all pending suits against delinquent Collectors as rapidly as possible, as it is desired to clear the calendar of such cases in the U. S. Courts.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Poland's Committee to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

By Mr. Poland.—Upon the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing the list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329. What was that check given for? Ames.—It was a fashionable amount about those days.

Question.—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan for what that check was given? Answer.—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money, with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Q.—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan? A.—I think it was in December, 1867.

Q.—He paid no money? A.—No, sir, only that $329 he returned to me with interest.

Q.—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract? A.—No.

Q.—You received his bond with his stock and sold them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And afterward the money dividend? A.—Yes

Q.—And after deducting the amount due you, it left a balance of $329 due him? A.—Yes, sir. I remember that the same as I do the rest.

Q.—Did Logan ever receive anything more? A.—No sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest; I think the interest amounted to two or three dollars; I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Q.—What was said about rescinding the contract when the money was refunded by him? A.—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Q.—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours? A.—Yes.

Q.—So Logan made nothing? A.—No, only he has had his name carried by a check for $329.

Q.—That is all there is in this transaction? A.—Yes.

Witness, on interrogation by Merrick, said he thought the first proposition came from Logan to him in a general way; there were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise; thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let persons have the bonds; delighted to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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HARRISBURG.

The Luzerne Contested Election Case.

A Million Wanted for the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration.

A Bill in the Interest of Petroleum Producers and Refiners.

The Pittsburgh and South Side Omnibus Co.

A Sample of How Railroading Legislation is Accomplished.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1873.

MONDAY NIGHT SESSIONS.

The House had a little flurry last night over the propriety of discontinuing Monday night sessions, when a good many members are frequently absent. These night sessions are taken advantage of in the latter half of the session to press through legislation that will not stand the test of a thorough examination. It is the favorite season for the lobby to put forth their best endeavors—rules are suspended and bills warried through in utter disregard of the usual parliamentary safeguards. Mr. Bowman, of Armstrong, last night introduced a resolution, doing away with these night sessions during January, February and March. It had a majority of members, to say, 32—but the Speaker decided that the resolution, being in the nature of a change of the rules, required a two-thirds vote. At an appeal, this decision was sustained by the House. It is likely that another effort will be made to accomplish the purpose, but its success is doubtful.

THE LUZERNE CONTESTED SEATS.

The four House Committees on the Luzerne contested election cases met in joint session this morning, an I it is probable the investigation will be conducted in this shape. Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, was made Chairman of the Consolidated Committee. Lewis W. Hall, Esq., represented the contestants, and Mr. Orvis, of the House, and Mr. Collins, of the Senate, the sitting members. The question of time in which the latter should put in their answer was discussed, and it was decided to give them until three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 6th of February.

RUNNING BANK ACCOUNTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning, on a bill submitted by a number of prominent Pittsburgh manufacturers to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to give and banks to hold mortgages, notes, etc. The object of the bill is to afford relief from a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State that no banking institution can hold mortgages as collateral to security for notes or bills discounted, in a running bank account. The decision was rendered in a case in which a National bank was a party, but it is held to apply equally to banks operating under State laws. The proposed law makes it lawful for mining and manufacturing corporations to execute, and all banks to take and hold such mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of notes or other negotiable paper made by said companies, as the banks shall from time to time discount. The law will relieve the manufacturing and mining companies operating under general or special laws, from great embarrassment in the transaction of their current business. Its passage is not doubted. C. W. Batchelor, Esq., is here urging the bill before the committees of the two houses.

A CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION ASKED.

A strong delegation of Philadelphians is here, comprising members of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exposition, of the City Council, and prominent citizens, headed by Hon. D. J. Morrell and Ell K. Price, to solicit financial aid from the State on behalf of the Centennial celebration. They ask the modest sum of one million dollars as a donation or gift, to be paid over to the Centennial celebrants in sums of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in four annual installments, commencing in 1873 and ending in 1876. Philadelphia, in its municipal capacity, and outside of private subscriptions, are to agree to supplement the State appropriation by a million and a half of dollars. These sums are to be applied to the construction of exposition buildings, some of which will be temporary, but will also include a permanent building for the deposit for all time to come, of revolutionary relics. I believe this is the outline of the scheme. There are no indications at present that the bill will be pushed as the promoters are "eminently respectable" and a good fourth of July oration can be got off on behalf of State liberality, an appropriation will probably be made, although it may not reach a million of dollars. A joint meeting of the two houses is to be held informally this evening, for the purpose of hearing the Philadelphians in advocacy of their claim on the State. The bill will be reported on Gov. Hartranft this morning, soliciting his influence.

THE SOUTH SIDE OMNIBUS COMPANY.

The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill under a suspension of the rules, introduced by Mr. Ballantine, for the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and South Side Omnibus Company. The incorporators named in the bill are John Appel, J. Park McKee, R. S. Hemlin, A. F. Keating, J. Kloman, Ballantine, Alfred Weaver, George Wettengell, and A. B. Young. The company is authorized to transport freight, baggage and passengers by coaches and wagons, over any route selected by the company, from any part of Pittsburgh, between the rivers, to any part of the Thirty-fifth ward, or Union, Stowe, or Scott townships. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $20,000, in $100 shares, with the right to increase to $50,000. But now comes the long-winded proviso, which, after it provides that no passenger railway shall be constructed, nor shall any public omnibuses be run along any portion of the route which may be selected by such company, on the north side of the Monongahela river, upon which a railway may be at the time actually and regularly running their omnibuses, wagons and coaches, *until said Pittsburgh and South Side Omnibus Company shall be compelled to, or discharge their rights by the occupation of such route or part thereof.* The Court of Common Pleas is authorized to appoint three disinterested persons to determine the damage referred to above.

Now, an Omnibus company may be organized under this law, and put in operation in good faith, but the bill looks like an attempt to prevent the route and franchises necessary for a street railway, under the style of operating an "omnibus, coach and wagon company" from any part of Pittsburgh to "any part of the Thirty-fifth ward, or Union, Stowe or Scott townships." And possibly it may be part of the plan to hold the charter until a street railway company appears in the market for it. While there is no limitation on the rates to be charged by the omnibus company, competition is pretty effectually shut out. I do not know that there is anything in the bill, or the purposes of its projectors, that is improper. The South Side people are the parties most interested, and they will probably see to the protection of their rights.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Senator Delamater, of the Crawford district, has succeeded in getting through the Senate a bill of considerable interest to the petroleum and refining interest. It extends the provisions of the general law of 1863, (printed in the session laws of 1864,) for the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, so that it shall "include the business of storing, refining, transporting, selling and dealing generally in petroleum, and such corporations may be formed to operate in any or all these departments, as shall be indicated in their respective articles of association."

The general law of 1863, and its numerous supplements, is very liberal in its provisions for the formation of associations for all mechanical and manufacturing purposes, except that of distilling or manufacturing liquor. The associations may be formed by any number of persons, after due public notice and articles of incorporation obtained from the Auditor General's office. The extent to which stockholders are individually liable, is fully set forth in the general law, to which Senator Delamater's bill is supplementary. As stated, the bill has passed the Senate, and is now in committee of the House. Its passage will do much to stimulate associations for the conduct of the petroleum business in its various branches. Those who desire to become acquainted with the provisions of the general law will find it on page 1,109 and subsequent pages of the session laws of 1864.

RAILROADING LEGISLATION.

The House to-day took up for the first time this session the private calendar, and we had a splendid illustration of the process of railroading bills through the Legislature. Some of the bills were Senate bills, which had passed that body under a suspension of the rules, and were therefore not printed. Of course members of the House were not informed of the character of the bills, or how many "snakes" were covered up in their provisions. Nor was there any way of obtaining information save from a hurried reading at the desk, throwing very little light on their object, which was often clouded by a mass of legal verbiage. Then many of the bills, in fact most of them, were read by their titles alone. Here is a sample of the way they are put through:

THE CLERK—No. 1091. A bill for an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Bingham & Salisbury Railroad; to extend said railroad to Tinnyson; to authorize it to issue bonds and borrow money at any rate of interest.

THE SPEAKER—Is the House agreed to the bill and title?

Members in chorus—Yes, yes, yes.

The Speaker—Will the House suspend the rules and read the bill a third time by its title?

Chorus—Yes, yes, yes.

The Speaker—Will the House transcribe the bill.

Chorus—Yes, yes, yes.

The Speaker—Shall the bill pass?

Chorus—Yes, yes, yes!

And down came the gavel, and you have your law through one branch of the Solons. I suppose on an average it takes half a minute to put the thing through. It may be a harmless, possibly a beneficent measure; but then again it may be a *Credit Mobilier* charter, like that which was flashed through our Legislature in this way some years ago. The favorite grab to-day appeared to be bills exempting from taxation the property of some religious, charitable, educational or cemetery associations. Members don't seem to be horrified at making appropriations for sectarian purposes in this way. Exempting cemeteries from taxation has led to an abuse which has a humorous side. Keen real estate speculators on the outer edge of Philadelphia, who desire to hold forty or fifty acres of valuable land for a rise, set it apart for burial purposes, and get it exempted from taxation. And there it lies, year after year, increasing in value, and paying no taxes until the proper time comes to subdivide it into suburban lots and sell it for country homes to the city merchants. Of course the law yard idea is a subterfuge. No surprise is admitted.

To-day, when the speaker was getting through the private calendar, in the manner indicated above, at the rate of ten bills in five minutes, Mr. Orvis sent up to the clerk's desk and had read this little extract from Governor Hartranft's inaugural:

"There is one paramount and growing evil, however, to which, by my oath as your Executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your serious attention. I allude to special legislation, or the abuse of legislative power, to further particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the plain of common sense, that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and general."

This was received in solemn silence. The yeas and nays were called on the pending private bill, some sort of charter, to see the effect of Governor Hartranft's admonition, but it went through by 76 ayes to 11 nays. Some members, when fairly cornered by the roll call, asked to be excused from voting, because they knew nothing of the bill, and could not find out any thing about it. Most of the others were in the same predicament, but they went it blind. Their own private darling might come next, and it would not do to break in on the delightful accord, so necessary for every body's comfort. ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS ASKING PROTECTION.

Supplement to the Local Option Law.

CONFERENCE WITH THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1873.

SENATE.

PETITION.

By Mr. RUTAN: Miners of the bituminous region asking for protection.

BILLS IN PLACE.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Supplement to an act incorporating the Chartiers Valley Improvement Company.

By Mr. GRAHAM: An act relating to the Sinking Fund of Allegheny county.

Also, a supplement to an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell liquor, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny, by an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny, approved April 3d, 1872; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the last said mentioned act was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement; but the same is declared to be in full force and effect, by the act of the 3d of April, 1872, had not been passed; and that the election provided for under said act of March, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county.

HOUSE.

The House was engaged all day on the private calendar. There were but few bills of western interest that have not been already mentioned.

The National Centennial Committee are here asking an appropriation.

What next? We want the House to hear a talk from the Commissioners. Hon. David J. Morrell opened the talk, and was followed by the venerable Ell K. Price. Colonel Wood, of Virginia, was introduced next by Col. Forney as one who had led his division in Pickett's corps at Gettysburg, in trying to break up this Government, but now a member of the Centennial Commission doing his best to cement the Union which he had sought to destroy. Wood is quite a young looking man and with a clear voice, and made the hall of the House ring with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the celebration. At a late hour the Convention was still in session.

INVESTIGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—In the Constitutional Convention it was asserted by a member that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be investigated in chartering the Credit Mobilier for $50,000, when the Legislature of New York refused to charter it for $300,000, and that of New Jersey for $150,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Constitutional Amendments to be Proposed to the French Assembly—Germany to Build no More Large Iron-Clads—Convents in Rome Taken Possession of by the State—Spanish Carlists Routed.

FRANCE.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

PARIS, January 28.—The Committee of Thirty have concluded their discussion of the sub-committee and constitutional project. After passing a resolution affirming their powers to deal with constitutional questions, which they have taken in hands, they adopted amendments to the decree proposed by the sub-committee, which provides for the creation of a second legislative chamber, for a new electoral law and for restricting the President's privilege of addressing the Assembly to occasions when bills are before it. The draft of the decree, as amended, will be submitted to Thiers with another amendment, which is yet in abeyance, permitting the Executive to speak in the Chamber on all important interpellations of the Government.

Thiers will appear before the Committee on Friday, and explain his views of the proposed decree.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS ROUTED.

MADRID, January 28.—Gen. Gonzales, commanding the Royal troops, routed a large force of Carlist insurgents led by the Cure of Santa Cruz. Twenty-five Carlists were killed, many wounded, and twenty taken prisoners.

The band under Cassante Bara has also been dispersed. The insurrection is considered crushed.

GERMANY.

NO MORE LARGE IRON-CLADS.

BERLIN, January 28.—The German Admiralty have decided to build no more large iron-clads at present, but to strengthen the coast defenses by monitors and torpedoes.

PORTUGAL.

THE COURT IN MOURNING.

LISBON, January 28.—The Portuguese Court goes into mourning for two months, for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

ITALY.

CONVENTS TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE STATE.

ROME, January 28.—A royal decree has been promulgated whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

FIRES.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 28.—McCrea, Maury & Co.'s distillery was destroyed by fire this morning. It burned very rapidly, and but little was saved. About one thousand barrels of whisky and highwines were burned. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance, $35,000. The building belonged to John Lumsden, and was insured for $6,000; valued at $12,000. F. M. Young's family, residing in the second story of the distillery, barely escaped, losing everything.

GREEN BAY, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—A fire at Green Bay last night burned F. B. Shattler's brick block, occupied by Day & Whitney, wholesale grocers, and George Sommers, dry goods. Shattler loses $15,000; Day & Whitney lose $7,000, and Sommers $2,000.

—Advices up to the 11th inst., from Rio Janeiro, report the yellow fever to be raging there.

The Constitutional Convention.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK.

Petitions and Memorials Presented.

DEBATE ON BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1873.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. No quorum being present at the hour, a few moments passed, when at 10 15 the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Curry. Journal was read and approved.

THE FRIENDS AND MILITARY DUTY.

A petition from the Society of Friends, of Birmingham, asking to be relieved from military duty was presented by Mr. Darlington, of Chester. Other memorials of the same character were referred to the proper committee.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK.

By Mr. Russell, of Bedford.—That those citizens of the Commonwealth who conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and observe it as such, shall be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act of April 22d, 1794.

DAILY SESSIONS OF CONVENTION.

By Mr. Cuyler.—That the Convention hereafter meet at 12 o'clock M., and adjourn at 3 P. M., was debated at length, pro and con, and was amended to read 11 o'clock instead of 12, and 2 P. M. instead of 3, when the motion as amended was agreed to.

By Mr. Clark, of Indiana.—A set of resolutions regarding the judiciary of the State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Convention went into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Charles A. Black in the chair, question being the amendment of section second of the Report of the Committee on Legislature, changing the meeting of the Legislature from biennial to annual sessions.

Mr. Hazzard, Washington, spoke in defence of biennial sessions.

Mr. Cochran, of York, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "annually," the words "until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every two years thereafter."

Mr. Cochran believed that the people of the entire State were in favor of biennial sessions; that they are opposed to annual sessions for good and sufficient reasons. He did not offer his amendment as a compromise, but desired to show the State Legislature had not passed many general laws, to make such provisions as may be necessary, and to enable them to properly provide for biennial sessions in the future. He also urged the adoption of the section on the ground of economy.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, followed in a forcible but brief speech, strongly defending the report of the committee, and arguing that biennial sessions would remedy many of the evils now obtaining in our Legislature.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, advocated the biennial terms, and believed that the State would secure better men to legislate in its interests. As it is now the Halls at Harrisburg are filled for the most part with novices. The "Third House" at Harrisburg confronts these novices, who may have been elected as honest men, but who after a while are "managed" by the members of this "Third House," who want to find persons who shall push through such measures as they desire.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, argued in favor of biennial sessions, and instanced Indiana and Illinois, two great States, in which the system has worked admirably. Better men, he was satisfied, would be chosen to legislate for Pennsylvania by adopting this system. Corruption would, to a great extent, die out in our borders when able, dignified and unpurchasable men are chosen to enact our laws and take in charge the welfare of the commonwealth.

H. White also spoke in favor of the Committee's report. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. D. N. White, and J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in favor of annual sessions, and annual sessions of the Legislature. The chief argument of the latter gentleman was, that biennial elections and biennial sessions would strengthen power and trample upon the rights of the people. He did not believe in the word "experience" so frequently used on this floor.

His observation had been that members who had remained longest in the Legislature were the men who were the most easily "influenced" or "convinced." The people did not wish to retain dishonest men, and they demanded that their right to change the members of the Legislature every year should not be delegated to this Convention. The rights of the people must always depend upon a popular assembly. Their safeguards are those who are sent directly from among them to the Legislature. There may have been times when there was a gulf fixed between the people and the great monopolies of this State and then it will be that the people will look to their representatives for assistance and protection.

Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, advocated biennial elections and annual sessions.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, spoke on the same side of the question. The argument of economy of the opposition was not a good reason. If it was, why not postpone elections and the Legislature for three, five or ten years? With biennial sessions there would be just as much good legislation as there is now, and the power is left with the Legislature. The report of the committee does not remedy the evil. After the Revolution many States adopted the constitution of Pennsylvania, and it was the aristocratic classes thus took the power from the people to whom it belonged, and finally they made such complaints that the constitutions were changed and annual sessions were again given to the people. He demanded that they shall have the free exercise of their prerogative to elect yearly their lawgivers.

The business of the great counties and the interests of business men require that there shall be annual sessions, and the very progress of the Commonwealth demand it. Pennsylvania is no longer a bantling, a child. Her great and gigantic strides toward wealth, power and influence within the past few years require that her rights and interests shall be advanced and protected by annual legislation.

Mr. Lear, of Bucks, did not believe that the time would ever come when this great Commonwealth could dispense with regular legislation.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Mann, of Potter.

On motion, the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—River 21 feet 6 inches; falling; ice running heavy. Many boats are lying up. The Underwriters in some cases refused to take risks. Weather growing cold.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Arrived—Colossal, Cairo. Departed—Minneola, Cincinnati. Raining; cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—River falling; 9 feet scant in canal, 7 feet in chute. Cloudy and cold; mercury 10, and falling at 6 P. M. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Navigation is again suspended for the fourth time this winter. The ice flow is the worst since the great break up of ice, hard and dangerous. The Nashville is in the canal. The Messenger discharged fifty tons under protest and went into the canal. The harbor is full of ice from the head of the canal to the first six or seven squares. The packets have stopped. Fears are entertained that the experience of the last cold spell will be repeated. The Mollie Rinehart left on Monday for Madison, had a wheel badly broken by ice, and laid up at Bayer's Landing, opposite West Point.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—A snow storm set in again this afternoon. The ground is covered two or three inches. The weather to-night is intensely cold, and the streets are so icy that most of the street cars have stopped. The supply of coal is nearly exhausted. Navigation above is again suspended by ice.

EVANSVILLE, January 28.—Cloudy chiefly, and the coldest of the year; mercury 12 to 14; now 10 and falling. River fallen 2 feet; full of ice. Down—H. S. Turner, 8 P. M.; Courier, 9; Grand Lake No. 2, 4 to-day. Up—Florence Lee, 11 A. M. The Charmer has gone into the Green river. The Quickstep and H. C. Yeager are laid up three miles above Mt. Vernon.

VICKSBURG, January 28.—Down—John Kyle, Geo. C. Wolf, Natchez and Mollie Ebert. Up—Ashland. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

CAIRO, January 28.—No arrival since noon. Departed—Crescent City, New Orleans, 4 P. M. River Stationary. Clear; very cold; mercury 8 above zero.

NASHVILLE, January 28.—The river commenced falling this morning, but is rising again to-night, with 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and cloudy. Arrivals—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Burksville, upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo; Burksville, upper Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—River falling and heavy ice running. Weather intensely cold; mercury below zero. Unless a change occurs soon the river will gorge again not far from this city. A solid gorge is already reported at Greenleaf's, fifteen miles above Cairo. The Richmond is still aground at Horsetail; she will try to get to the bank. There is nothing new from the Great Republic. The Wild Duck, which sunk when the river broke up here, has been released, not much damaged. She will go on the Carondolet ways.

E WEATHER.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., January 28.—To-day has been the coldest day known here for many years, the thermometer ranging from 20 to 25 degrees below zero. A severe storm has prevailed north and east of this place for several days past, and reports of parties having perished from exposure and cold are numerous.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, January 28.—The weather to-day was intensely cold throughout Iowa, the mercury ranging from 14° below at Dubuque to 30° below at Osage, 35 at Oskaloosa, and 25 at McGregor and other points. The movements of the trains on the various railroads centering here are partially interrupted, with all trains being delayed from twelve hours late, while the Minneapolis branch of the Illinois Central trains are delayed by snow.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Investigation of the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

SPEAKER BLAINE EXAMINED.

Specie Shipments and Free Banking.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The National Theatre in Ashes.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Increasing Salaries of Officials.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

The Imperial Hotel and National Theatre, just in the rear of Newspaper Row, are burning up. The Pittsburgh GAZETTE correspondent's news office and those belonging to the N. Y. *Herald*, *Tribune* and other leading papers are in great danger. A general alarm was sounded and all the engines in the city are on the ground. The weather is warm and water plenty, and no wind. The Theatre is already destroyed. The hotels and newspaper correspondents' offices are probably safe.

Second dispatch.—The fire has been subdued. The theatre and a portion of the Imperial Hotel are destroyed. If the usual east wind had prevailed the Ebbett House, newspaper correspondents' offices, Willard's Hotel and east wing of the Treasury Department, which is not fireproof, would certainly have been destroyed.

INCREASING SALARIES.

It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee will agree upon a bill fixing the President's salary at fifty thousand dollars, that of the Vice President, Speaker of the House and Supreme Court Judges at ten thousand, Senators and Representatives in Congress at eight thousand.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill admitting Colorado as a State comes up to-morrow. The members from large States generally oppose the admission of a State with a population less than Pittsburgh or Indianapolis to equal privileges with Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. The bill will probably be defeated.

CABINET MEETING.

A full, lengthy and important Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all the members being present.

A conference was held with the members of the Supreme Court Advisory Board relative to the new rules for examination and appointments.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE BANKING.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to day agreed to have a conference with the Senate Finance Committee relative to the bill for specie payments and free banking. DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Poland Committee this morning Speaker Blaine first appeared, and requested that Mr. Stevenson, who introduced in the House a resolution inquiring into the Sioux City Road, to make his sworn statement in support of his allegations that he (Blaine) was a stockholder in that road.

Mr. Stevenson then testified that Oakes Ames informed him that certain members, including Wilson, himself, and Blaine, and other names he mentioned, but which he don't remember now, were interested in this railroad. He stated that there was a construction contract similar to that under which the Union Pacific road had been closed, and the other for $19,000, which he gave to Gen. Dodge, and the other for $19,000, which he gave to James F. Wilson, as Government director; the remaining $52,500 was made up by a draft on Morgan & Sons, New York, and given to Bushnell; this amount was divided between three parties in Boston, Coburn, of Maine, who is a wealthy man, who had agreed to put the funds in Mr. Blaine's hands for such an investment, and that Blaine had invested to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars; and further, that Mr. Ames had told him (witness) that he was one of a company of himself (Ames) in order to settle with Mr. Coburn. I think, he said, Blaine purchased ten or twenty thousand dollars' worth of bonds; paid him eighty cents on the dollar; Coburn paid him eighty cents on the dollar.

In reply to Blaine, witness said that the conversation occurred a few days before he offered the resolution; witness had all the details before he offered the resolution, and was positive that such a conversation with Ames was not at the Arlington House after he offered the resolution.

Witness received other information, but it was only hearsay. Additional information came from John B. Alley, to whom witness was introduced at the Arlington Hotel by Ames. He (Alley) stated that the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad was organized in 1867; that he and Ames, Ashburton Bancroft, Oakes Ames, and some gentlemen in Boston represented the company. He said he had no personal knowledge of Blaine's being a stockholder. Witness found that the grant expired in 1866, but the time for building it was extended.

Mr. Stevenson read the action of the House at that session on the bill.

Blaine.—You don't mean to say I was Speaker then?

Stevenson.—No; but you were well posted on the rules.

Stevenson then cited from the journal of the House, and said that Blaine did not vote on the bill.

Blaine asked him to explain certain portions of the journal, remarking, "I studied the record also."

Stevenson.—"I don't need help, but others may."

Blaine requested that Ames be called, where upon he was examined by Blaine, and said the conversation with Stevenson took place at the dinner table at the Arlington, the day after he (Stevenson) offered the resolution. I was laughing at him, and told him I did not hold the wrong road; was very positive Stevenson had no information from witness before he offered the resolution.

Blaine.—Then the allegation of Stevenson is not supported by you. A.—No, sir.

Blaine to Judge Poland.—Ames told me the other day that the conversation had with Stevenson took place after the resolution was offered.

Stevenson to Ames.—You frequently stated, Mr. Ames, that your recollection as to dates was not very distinct? A.—Yes, sir.

Blaine then questioned Stevenson as follows:

Q.—Did you have an anonymous or other kind of letter from Iowa on this subject before you offered the resolution? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Have you ever spoken of having received such a letter? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever say to any one that you thought you had caught the Speaker. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you have such a conversation with Senator Stevenson of Kentucky. A.—I don't remember I had a conversation with him on the subject.

Q.—And you said, "I have caught the Speaker." A.—Not in that rough way. I may have indicated that I had something that would implicate the Speaker in land grants.

Q.—Do you think your controling motive was for the public good, or to catch the Speaker?

A.—My object was to catch the Speaker if he was interested in this road, and I said, further, that if the Speaker of the House was engaged in such a transaction, it was equal to dealing in Credit Mobilier stock.

Mr. Blaine was then sworn, and said that the Contract Committee in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad were his highly valued friends, A. and P. Coburn, of Maine; in January last, in settling up some business with the Messrs. Coburn, he took a quantity of stock of this road, for which he paid about sixty cents in cash; this was the first of his ownership in the road; he holds stock in his own name, and Congress, in his judgment, was no more called upon to investigate than it would be to inquire into the weekly expenses of his household. He made the explanation without the slightest reluctance; the road could not possibly come before Congress for anything.

Mr. Blaine further testified that he owned 575 shares, for which he paid $32,500, and had ever since been living in the hope that they would draw a dividend, but up to this time they had not. (Laughter.) He was not generally in the railroad business; would like to be in it more; bought $6,000 worth of bonds from Ames, and paid him sixty cents on the dollar; at another time I bought I think $15,000 in Boston from him, for which I believe I paid him eighty cents on the dollar; that I believe was in the winter of 1870 or 1871; I turned them into the Messrs. Coburns, partly at one price and partly at another, some of them as high as ninety and some at eighty-five.

After further examination of Ames, Senator Logan, at the request of Poland, made a statement to the Committee, as follows: I have seen the testimony of Ames given before the Committee. I have nothing whatever to conceal in this transaction so far as I am connected with it; Ames said I agreed to purchase certain stock; I did so in 1867 or 1868; I agreed with him to purchase ten shares of stock at par; I paid nothing to Ames at that time, and received no stock; on January 20th following, Ames came to me and said this stock was entitled to a dividend or dividends; he made a statement, and gave it to me, which showed that the dividends on stock up to that time paid the amount due for it, and I left a balance of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars; Ames handed me a check for this amount; I had paid Ames no money, and he had given me no stock or certificate of stock; I took the check with the understanding that if I did not conclude to receive the stock in a few days I would let him know; I kept the check three or four days before I asked the cash upon it; then I presented it to the Sergeant at Arms, at his office, and received the money; I retained it for a few days, and thought about the matter. In the meantime I received a letter from a friend giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Ames, and said to him I would not take the stock; he said "Very well," and remarked that it was a good stock, or he thought it a good investment, or something of that sort; I paid him back three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, with, I think, two dollars interest; Ames hesitated about the interest, the time having been short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended; a memorandum I made at the time refreshes my memory; I don't say this to the committee by way of excuse to cover up anything, but state the facts as they are; the stock was never delivered to me or anybody for me, nor have I ever received anything directly or indirectly except as I have stated here; I had no hesitation in making the agreement with Ames to take stock at the time, and so far as corruption or wrong was concerned there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road; I don't recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiations between Ames and myself; as far as influence was concerned, there was no necessity for Ames or anybody else making a bargain to obtain my influence; my constituency was favorable to the road, and I was naturally a friend to it; I have always voted to sustain the road, and would do so to-day.

H. C. Swain, Cashier of the First National Bank of this district, was the next witness sworn, and in answer to a question of Judge Poland, stated that he had brought the books of the bank with him containing the accounts of Schuyler Colfax in answer to the summons. Upon turning to the account of Colfax, Judge Poland put the following questions.

Question.—State whether it appears upon your books that Colfax made a deposit on the 22d of June, 1868? Answer—Yes, sir, $1,968.-62. [A great sensation.]

Q.—Well, what other deposits were made in June or July? A.—On June 22d, $1,968.63, July 7th, $400, July 8th, $150, and July 13th, $184.387. [Sensation.]

Q.—Would the entry on this ledger indicate when the deposits were in cash or checks? A.—No, sir.

Judge Poland then requested witness to bring up the blotter, or book upon which the original entry of these deposits was made.

Witness retired to get the book. He then produced the following certificate of deposit, upon being requested to do so: "Deposited with the First National Bank, by Schuyler Colfax on June 22d, 1868, United States and bank notes $1,200, checks as follows: $250, $18.63, and $500; total $1,968.63.

Question.—Will you look and see the last deposit made by Colfax prior to June 22d. Answer—June 1.

To a question of Ames, witness replied that of course he could not tell where the money came from.

The examination of Swain being concluded, Ames says he desired to go over to the other committee.

Judge Poland.—We have prior possession of you. That is good in law. [Laughter.]

The Committee then took a recess for fifteen minutes, and upon re-assembling, B. F. Ham was recalled and testified. He issued fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to Nelson, but knew nothing as to whether $8,666 borrowed by Nelson from Dillon had been paid.

Witness here produced a copy of a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to Alexis Brooks on account of his previous agreement with Durant. The paper was signed by Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper & Co., R. C. Robbins, and others, but the witness testified that he thought the signature of Oakes Ames was forged. The original was not in the handwriting of that gentleman, but was signed by some one else for him.

Judge Poland announced that certain books of the Treasury Department was trying to be examined by Blaine, and said the conversation with Stevenson took place at the dinner table at the Arlington, the day after he (Stevenson) offered the resolution. I was laughing at him, and told him I did not hold the wrong road; was very positive Stevenson had no information from witness before he offered the resolution.

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Question.—

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

SENATORS-elect Bogy of Missouri and Dorsey of Arkansas are both said to be strong tariff advocates.

ONE hundred and forty thousand Germans came to this country in 1872. This State got a large share of them, but the majority went west.

GARVEY, the plasterer for the "Ring," swears that when "Boss" Tweed was assessed for election purposes he added the amount to the bill for plastering. He plastered a little too thick, however. The people grew tired of the thing.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed Col. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, Attorney General, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of this city, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TWEED has offered the plea that being a Senator, he could not legally hold any other office, and therefore cannot be tried for misdemeanor in an office which legally he never held. We rather guess Tweed can go up head; he is matchless for impudence and brazen-faedness.

NEW YORK has one more opportunity to prove her intentions of meting out even-handed justice to law-breakers, and we trust the verdict in the case of "Boss" Tweed will not disappoint the friends of law, order and reform. Give him a chance to serve the Commonwealth honestly at Sing Sing.

CAPTAIN JACK, and his band of a few hundred Modoc Indians, continue to defy the power of the Government and prove themselves more than a match for our military. A little common sense exercised by the proper authority might result in justice to this tribe and avert further useless shedding of blood.

THE action of the House at Washington, on the motion of Mr. Negley, on the report of the Committee of Commerce with reference to the improvement of western rivers, permits us to indulge the hope that the Ohio river will ere long receive attention, and possibly an appropriation for deepening its channel.

THE city of Boston is just now suffering from a fearful epidemic of small-pox, there being over 3,000 cases known to the authorities. The type is said to be fatally malignant, and the proportion of deaths is frightful. The doctors attribute the present scourge to the influx of Canadians, who are supposed to bring the dreaded infection with them. In the past few months there have been more deaths in Boston from small-pox than in the whole State of Massachusetts in the preceding six years.

S. W. DORSEY, the newly elected United States Senator from Arkansas, is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio. He was a captain of artillery from the latter State in the late war, afterwards was engaged in the manufacture of iron at Sandusky, and subsequently settled in Helena, Arkansas. He is at present the efficient President of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and is represented to be a young man of good character and fair ability.

THE evidence of Messrs. Durant and Crane fixes the real value of a share in Credit Mobilier. One hundred shares, they state, costing $10,000, included, in addition, $5,000 of first mortgage bonds, and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock worth from $50 to $70 a share. So that when a Congressman purchased one hundred shares in Credit Mobilier at par he paid $10,000, and received therefor property with a market value of $25,000 to $29,000. That was a paying operation, and it must have required a strong and good conscience to let it slip from one's fingers. The public are gradually getting at the bottom of this thing.

THE youthful Napoleon, called by admiring worshippers, Napoleon IV.—replied recently to the cheer "Long live the Emperor," "The Emperor is dead. Long live *France*," indicating evidently, by this remark, that he disclaimed, for the present, at least, the title of Emperor. He has evinced more good sense in this than he has usually got credit for, and it may be that the wisdom and discretion of his good mother are having such effect upon him as may be useful to him hereafter, in the event of his being called to the throne by the French people.

At the reception given at Chiselhurst by the Empress and her son, to those devoted friends of the late Emperor, who followed him to the grave, the expression was uniformly favorable for the restoration of the Empire. Of course, these friends were Imperialists from education, as well as from personal interest, and did not pretend to reflect any but their own sentiments.

WE print elsewhere in this day's issue the proposition offered in the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance for the reconstruction or modification of our Judiciary system. The subject is one upon which Mr. Purviance has bestowed much thought, and his proposition will doubtless receive due consideration.

There are among the members of the Convention many and various opinions as to whether the Judges should be elective or appointed; whether they should be re-eligible or not; whether there should be Circuit Courts intermediate between the Supreme and County Courts; or whether the present system should remain.

It is very obvious that the Circuit Court system would greatly increase the expense of litigation, as well as the labor of the practitioner. We incline to the opinion that the defect in our Judiciary is not so much in the construction as in the want of adequate judicial force, and we are not sure that the plan of Mr. Purviance does not embrace the proper remedy.

DR. LIVINGSTONE having received the supplies sent to him by Mr. Stanley, is again on his tour of discovery as to the source of the great river of Africa. We shall doubtless from time to time again be notified of his approach to the classic Ujiji, and of his wonderful exploits and discoveries. The Viceroy of Egypt, jealous of the power of England, and fearing that she will be laying claim to the country explored by her great traveler, has sent out two expeditions of five thousand men each, with camels, sloops, portable boats, etc., the first one under the celebrated Sir Samuel Baker. Thenten roy is to annex all the interior lands of Africa found to be watered by the Nile to Egypt, and thus head England off in any similar attempt. The second expedition is to relieve the first, and keep up a line of communication with the coast in order to secure the safety of all. Among all these attempts Central Africa stands a good chance of hereafter being written down on the maps as something more than an unexplored region.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, a famous commander in the Confederate army, has been elected by the Democracy of Georgia a United States Senator. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has been selected by the same party for promotion to a vacant seat in the lower House of Congress. It is not yet eight years since these men ceased to be open and determined enemies of the Federal Union, exerting every means within their power to disturb the peace and harmony of their native land, and cast to the four winds of Heaven the fair fabric of our venerated Republic. Now they are permitted by a long suffering, but forgiving people, to engage in making laws for the nation which they did their best to destroy. Can forgiveness further go? There is but one step more; send along Jeff Davis and Breckinridge.

THE terrible disaster on the emigrant ship Northfleet, which occurred on Wednesday night, in the British channel, by which over three hundred persons lost their lives, chills the very blood. An out-going steamer collided with the above vessel while she lay at anchor, cutting her down to the water's edge. A panic was caused among her passengers, and much of the loss of life is attributable to this. It is a mystery how such a thing could occur, if the signal regulations were properly obeyed. The steamer which caused this terrible calamity is not known as yet, as she is said to have passed out without stopping to ascertain the damage caused by the collision. We hope for humanity's sake it will turn out that her officers were unaware of the accident, or that they were unable to render assistance through the fog, or for some other equally good reason. The occurrence reminds one of the collision which occurred in the Japan seas a few years ago, by which one of our Government vessels—the name of which we have forgotten—was wrecked, and almost her entire crew lost. We hope the captain of this out-going steamer, when found, will be able to give a better account of himself than did the British officer in the case alluded to.

THE impression is gaining strength as developments are made from time to time that Bismarck's withdrawal from the Presidency of the State Ministry was not at all a voluntary one, but done at the request of the Emperor William. It is now expressly affirmed by correspondents that the cause of this change was the fears entertained by the Imperial family that the course adopted by Bismarck with reference to the Catholic Church, as well as in other reforms, would ultimately alienate from the royal household all the conservative elements of the realm, including the nobility, the gentry and the clergy. The Emperor was without doubt led by the representations and cogent arguments of the Premier a long ways beyond his better judgment with reference to many of the late innovations attempted, until at last the opposition became so marked among his immediate supporters that a halt was ordered with the above result, viz: the resignation of Bismarck of his position at the head of the ministry. Whether this change will bring about an opposite policy or a modification of the one adopted by the late Minister of State remains to be seen; but it is settled beyond a doubt that his resignation was tendered and accepted owing to the opposition of the Imperial Court to many of his measures of reform.

FROM Governor Osborn's message we learn that the vote of Kansas at the last election was 101,488, or a larger than the vote of either of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, California or Minnesota—larger than the vote of any New England State except Massachusetts, and larger than the combined vote of Nebraska, Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island and Oregon." The State debt less the sinking fund is about $1,405,000, and the total valuation is $127,000,000. The total value of her school houses in 1862 was $10,432, and in 1872 it was $2,845,252. The population is about 660,000, an increase of over a half million in the last ten years. In 1862 not a mile of railroad was in operation, now they have over 2,000 miles completed and in running order. A State Capitol, State University, Agricultural College and Penitentiary have been erected in that time, and the school districts number 3,418 and the scholars 165,000. The message is exceedingly interesting, as showing the enormous strides the young State has made since she emerged from her bloody thraldom of pro-slavery, border ruffian rule. She has yet another good work to do, and that is to recall her disgraced Senator home. There is too much honesty and nobility about this last offspring of freedom, snatched from the ruthless hands of our lost barbarism, to permit of a representation that is not true and upright, fearless and honorable.

THE INAUGURATION.

Tuesday, at noon, with ceremonies as imposing as snow and temperature would permit, Gen. J. F. Hartranft was inducted into the Gubernatorial office. Circumstances growing out of the political canvass contributed to the interest in the occasion, and gave unusual *eclat* to the inauguration. It has passed into a truism, that he who has bitter foes, will likewise have ardent friends. The Democratic press, from the very hour of Governor Hartranft's nomination, pursued him with such reckless bitterness, that thousands, who might otherwise have felt only a passing interest in his welfare, became his ardent partisans. This feeling of personal interest, thus inspired, impelled many to attend the inauguration, and give influence and interest to the occasion. Had the weather been favorable, the display would have been particularly fine.

The new Governor enters upon his official career under the most favorable auspices. If his administration shall not prove to be the best we have had for very many years, it will not be from lack of sympathy or of surrounding advantages. His salary has been increased to a very respectable figure. The Constitutional Convention will probably remove the pardoning power to a Court of Pardons, thus saving the Governor the vexatious appeals, petitions, and at times almost compulsory political influences, which have been brought to bear on Governor Geary so freely of late. Special legislation will also be stopped, we judge, for which, if done, the Governor may be duly thankful. Few persons are aware of the terrible pressure often brought to bear on a Governor to sign obnoxious bills. The work of the lobby is not considered ended till the Governor's signature is secured. Members and Senators, and interested parties generally, crowd and press to the same end. Governor Geary is to be commended, generally, for his care and discrimination in this particular; but at best it is a great tax on the Governor's time and patience to read and familiarize himself with such a mass of special legislation as we have had of late years. From all this we are confident Governor Hartranft will, after the present winter, be happily relieved. So in several other particulars that do not require special mention.

He enters upon his term of office, also, at a time when the almost illimitable resources of the Commonwealth are in active process of development. There never was a time, it may be safely said, when so much energy, capital and skill were being employed, in opening up the vast mineral wealth of the State. The peculiar condition of Europe, as regards iron and coal supplies, the immense expansion of home trade, the wonderfully increased and constantly increasing demands for just such productions as the State is capable of furnishing, give promise of such prosperity in the near future, as this Commonwealth never before enjoyed. It will merely require ordinary prudence on the part of the Constitutional Convention and Legislature to bring Pennsylvania forward to be the very first in point of prosperity among the States. Here is Governor Hartranft's great opportunity. Relieved from the burden of the pardoning power, and from the flood of special legislation, he has only to study the problem so plainly presented, in order that he may guide the Legislature by his counsel, in so framing laws as that development and prosperity will be hastened, and not impeded, to make his administration one of the best we have ever had. Governor Geary, considering the impediments in his way, has done well. We are persuaded that Governor Hartranft, elected by such a handsome majority, and entering office amid so much acclaim, will also achieve for himself a reputation as brilliant in civil life, as he had before secured, by dash and skill, in his military career. Success to his administration.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

The Samana purchase turns out to be of far more importance than at first reported. It seems the company have purchased the right from President Baez for one hundred years at $150,000 a year, to levy and collect custom duties, build railroads and telegraphs to any part of the island, obtaining therefor munificent grants of land from the public domain, and to do many things which can only be done by a sovereign nation. The very flag of the Republic has been purchased to be used as the company may see proper for their own interests, and in fact a warrantee deed has been secured for a century for about all the privileges and immunities held or enjoyed by the President. This is a new way of filibustering, and doubtless will prove highly remunerative and satisfactory in the end to both contracting parties. The Dominican Republic was about on its last legs; having given unmistakable evidence of its impossibility to longer maintain a solvent existence, and something had to be done to rescue this magnificent tropical garden from desertion and decay. What the Company intend to do cannot longer remain doubtful. An American colony will at once be planted on the island; harbors will be opened to the trade and commerce of the world; our own packet ships will be induced to make a landing on each trip; communication will thus be opened up; trade will be invited, and the beautiful island will doubtless be made to blossom and bloom and thrive as it has never done in this century before.

What will follow this is not much harder to guess; Congress will be asked for protection; already a proposition is said to have been made to permit the products of the *quasi* American colony to come through our ports free of duty, and ultimately this rich territory will be to all intents and purposes, if not in name, a part of the great farm of Uncle Samuel. Thus will the darling project of annexation be accomplished; the island will in the meantime have been divested of its aboriginal peculiarities of population and customs, and the progressive Yankee will faithfully exemplify the stern realities of a practical manifest destiny by holding full title and exercising complete sway over ancient Santo Domingo. Thus will this colony, like that of Texas, become a part and parcel of the great Republic, and Cuba will not long remain behind.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Pennsylvania, in 1872, manufactured 1,033,272 tons of pig-iron, and mined 1,000,696 tons of ore; or more than one-half of all the iron melted in the United States, and about one-third of all the ore mined. Michigan comes next in the production of ore, her share being 620,303 tons, and Ohio of iron, her product being 306,393 tons. Higher prices are looked for by all the authorities on the subject that we have examined. This will stimulate production and tend to check consumption, which in turn will bring prices back to a medium figure before the year is out. Through protection the manufacture of iron in the past six years has been diffused through many States which formerly did not melt a pound; and at the present time twenty-one States of the Union are largely engaged in its manufacture, and sixteen produce the raw ores in paying quantities. The business has grown to be a gigantic one, and needs the wisest counsels to properly guard its interests. The whole mercantile, agricultural and commercial interests of the country depend upon it in a large measure, and it should be fostered and protected from all extraneous and opposing influences. The more we increase our manufactures, the more shall we want commercial facilities, and the products of the farm, to supply the army of artisans and operators at home. It is a source of great pride and satisfaction to find the iron producing interests, which include all branches of manufactures, ramifying the entire continent, and drawing all industries toward them, demanding from these a large portion of their products. All business prospers when manufactures prosper; and the mercantile and agricultural communities, situated in the neighborhood of the mines and factories, the mills and the great work-shops of the land reap their most abundant harvest of financial prosperity when the fires burn brightest and longest. Pennsylvania occupies a proud pre-eminence as a manufacturing leader, her product of iron equaling that of all the other States combined, and, we are glad to say, her industries are prospering in common with those of the entire country.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

There are many persons who favor an amendment permitting a direct vote by the people at the Presidential elections, but would confine the expression within State lines, in order that "State rights might be preserved intact." We would ask in such a case, what would be gained by the change? Merely the doing away with the unnecessary and to many incomprehensible Electoral College, while a good thing in itself, would not touch the real difficulty of the present system. They are opposed to a general vote of all the States, without regard to State lines, giving the office to the man who receives a majority of all the votes cast. They argue that such a law would add to the temptation to cast fraudulent votes, and greatly tend in the larger States to control the rest by their better facilities to cast any required quantity of ballots. We cannot see the force of the objection, nor perceive what greater inducements will be afforded by the new system for casting illegal votes over those of the present unfair and cumbersome plan.

If we comprehend the object to be gained by adopting the plan of counting the whole vote of all the States, it is in order to give to the larger States their proper and just power in deciding who shall be President of the whole country. For example, Pennsylvania might give to a candidate 137,000 majority, whilst New York might give to his opponent barely 137 majority, and yet on the plan of our neighbor, as under the present one, the former State could give to its candidate but 29 votes, whilst the latter could give to its favorite 33 votes. Under the proposed plan of counting all the votes, regardless of State lines, Pennsylvania's candidate, as above, would have received the vote of both States, by virtue of his receiving the larger vote of both people. We have been under the impression all along that the main idea in asking a change from the present system was the manifestly just one of giving to a candidate the full benefit of the votes of all his friends cast in all the States, and in this way, any unfairness and fraud that might occur in one State would be overcome by the entire verdict of the people. It is, in a word, to give to the larger States the preponderating power that properly belongs to them, under our republican system of government, by virtue of their greater population, wealth and interest. As it is now, Delaware casts as many Senatorial representative votes in her electoral college as does this State or New York, and we would ask wherein lies the justice of it? It might be replied that Delaware is equally powerful in the Senate with Pennsylvania, and the same principle that gives her that force, viz., her sovereign capacity as a Commonwealth, also applies or should apply to the selection of a Chief Executive. But we deny this, and hold that the case is different. In the one case Delaware is entitled as a sovereign State to equal representation in that branch of the government which represents distinctively the State Governments, whilst her power is limited in the popular branch to her population. But in the selection of a President for all the people, State lines practically ought to have nothing to do with it, and the people, not the States, be left to decide the matter. This is our view of the question, and the sooner it shall be determined to allow the people to vote directly for the Presidential candidates, the majority of all the people of all the States deciding who shall hold that responsible and honorable position, the better it will be for the whole country, and the less opportunity will be given for a manipulation within State lines, such as we have too often seen. The mixing up of the Presidential question with State affairs, and the cry that it will be necessary to vote for a certain State ticket in order to carry the National candidates will be wholly done away with. All necessary laws to prevent fraud and illegal voting can be easily adopted and enforced, so that the full and fair expression of all the people can be obtained, and the trickery and dishonesty possible under the present system will be wholly avoided.

THE COTTON TAX.

The total amount of cotton taxes levied and collected by the Government from the year 1863 to 1868, inclusive, is $68,072,388.99. The Southern States are now engaged in an attempt to induce Congress to refund this tax to the cotton growers, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, also on the plea that it was collected from the South at a time when her industries were paralyzed, and that the amount is now needed to rehabilitate the prostrate energies of the Southern people. Meantime Should Congress give way to the lobby in this case, in all probability not one cent of the amount would ever be paid to the legitimate producers and actual tax-payers, and a door would be opened for the annulment of every "war measure" adopted to rescue the country from the hands of its enemies. The effort is a huge job, doubtless, and ought to be unceremoniously kicked out of Congress. But the oddest part of the thing is the rumor that there is a strong probability of the measure becoming a law. If it does, we shall be strongly tempted to think that every Congressman who votes for it, "has a slice of the bacon." We cannot see a single reason for refunding this tax that does not apply to the tax on tobacco, petroleum, incomes and other equally obnoxious levies. It was a "war measure," adopted at a time when the nation needed money badly, and the fact that it was paid, is sufficient evidence that the business at the time was able to stand the tax. If it is refunded now, why not refund other similar taxes levied on the industries of special localities?

The *World*, in discussing this subject, uses the following pertinent language, which appears to us is perfectly unanswerable, and ought to settle the matter in the minds of all honest men. After looking through the rights and expediency of "war measures," it says: "We, in the second place, are willing to concede at once, if it can be shown satisfactorily that there is $68,000,000 worth of humanity to the suffering South in the act of refunding the cotton tax, it ought immediately to be refunded. If there be $68,000,000 worth of expediency to the country at large in refunding this money, let it be paid at once. If it can be shown that this $68,000,000 proposed to be refunded, or one-half of it, or one-tenth of it, will go back to the suffering South, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the suffering South, we will still say let it be paid at once. But how stands the matter actually? This tax in all its various shapes was paid by the producer. This $68,000,000 was collected, by methods more or less direct, from ever man, woman and child, white or black, who grew a bale of cotton between the years 1863 and 1868. The producer paid the tax because it was deducted from the market price of his cotton. If in 1865 he got 50 cents a pound for his cotton in New York, he ought to have received 55 cents to make him even with the tax. He paid it, but he will never get it back, for it will not be refunded to him, but to those who stood between him and the Government assessor and collector, and handed over and took receipts for the tax which they had previously extracted from the producer, without giving him any voucher whatsoever. The tax was laid and the regulations were framed in the interest of the cotton manufacturer exclusively, and it was intended at once that the manufacturer should receive no present harm from the tax, and should reap all the profits from its possible restitution in the future. With this end in view, therefore, the arrangement was made to give the manufacturer an equivalent drawback per pound on all cotton goods exported by him, and to require the tax to be paid at the place of exportation or the place of manufacture. Thus the planter who produced the cotton must be dismissed from all our charitable plans, since we cannot reach him. The cotton tax, if it be refunded, must be refunded either to the factor, who has already reimbused himself in settling with the planter, or to the manufacturer, who has not only already been paid his outlay from the planter's pocket, but has been paid over again by the drawbacks allowed him by Government."

It is further boldly stated that the claims for this refunded tax are now almost wholly in the hands of the lobby, who will reap the entire benefit should the bill pass. We are glad to find the *World* holding up the hands of Congress and wielding fierce blows at the lobby in this royal fashion: "If Congress wishes to recede from its own previous rules of action, if it is necessary just now to set up a new precedent for our protection in the future—then let Congress promptly refund the cotton tax to the ring of shrewd lobbyists and plethoric manufacturers who are interested in the matter. But if Congress simply feels that expediency and humanity demand that some sort of relief should be extended to the suffering South, let it provide nay $5,000,000, to be equitably disbursed through that section, and we will guarantee that the South will get more money in that way than it ever will from all the $68,000,000 proposed to be vicariously refunded.

"The fact that this scheme for refunding, which has been so long loitering beyond the horizon, has now come forward in such imposing array and with such simultaneousness along the line, teaches us that there is danger in it. This danger is not lessened by the further fact that the instigators of the movement, in order to preserve the appearance of a widowed and impoverished South suing at the doors of Congress *in forma pauperis*, have retained several eminent Southern lawyers to represent their claims and plead for their interests."

We hope soon to record that this mammoth "grab" has been sent with a stinging blow back to the hands of the voracious lobby whence it came.

A MYSTERY.

A murder has been recently committed in London which resembles in many ways the assassination of old Benjamin Nathan, the millionaire, in New York, a year or so ago. The mystery of the latter, so far baffling all the arts of the shrewdest detectives, and covering the murderer from public view, is fully as deep, dark and unfathomable in the case referred to. A woman of questionable character, living in a respectable neighborhood, retired to rest at the usual hour, after first conversing with her landlady and paying the rent of her lodgings then due. In the early dawn a man was seen to emerge from the house and enter a milk shop on the opposite side of the street, when, as if deaf and dumb, he wrote on a piece of paper, "a glass of milk, if you please," and after drinking it disappeared. The landlady, toward noon, went to the bed chamber of her boarder, and after gaining admission by force, there found the unfortunate woman quite dead and cold, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Not a particle of blood, nor any traces of an angry scuffle, could be found about the room, and the body lay as placid and undisturbed on the bed as if the woman were asleep. On the previous night, before retiring, the deceased appeared to be in fine spirits, and made no sign to indicate that trouble of any kind was expected. She is represented to have been a person of great beauty and attractiveness, who was, so far as known, without an enemy in the world. Her purse, with the change given her the night before by the landlady, was missing when the murder was discovered. It is surmised that the man who bought the glass of milk is the guilty and cowardly assassin, but the absence of all motive and kind, loving disposition of the murdered woman, make the affair wholly inexplicable. That she could have taken her own life is not possible, as no traces of a knife or other instrument could be found in the room. Her door being locked from the inside, tends to disturb all theory that any one could have committed the murder and afterwards made his escape, except out of the third story windows. A dark mystery surrounds the case, which will probably never be unravelled, unless an accusing conscience shall one day force a confession of as foul and inhuman a murder as was ever committed.

THE JUDICIARY.

Proposed Amendment Offered by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance.

The Judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, County Courts, in Justice of the Peace, and such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

The Supreme Court shall consist of nine members, the additional four to be elected by restricted suffrage at the next general election after the adoption of the Constitution.

The State shall be divided by the Legislature into three districts as nearly equal in population as may be practical. Each of said districts shall elect three of said Judges. The Judges so elected shall reside within the district for which they are elected for and during their term of office.

They shall sit in banc and the concurrence of five shall be required to make a decision.

The term shall be twenty years with ineligibility to re-election.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now in office, shall hold and exercise the duties thereof until the expiration of their present commissions.

There shall be elected in every county of the Commonwealth having a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, a County Judge learned in the law, and an additional Law Judge for every additional forty thousand inhabitants, whose term of office shall be ten years. The Judges now in commission to continue in office for the positions in which they reside, and until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Judges who have arrived at the age of sixty-five and who have been upon the bench for twenty consecutive years, may retire on half pay for life upon filing with the Prothonotary of the Court over which they preside, an affidavit of age and service, a copy of which shall be certified to and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Counties having less than the required population for a County Judge to be connected in such way as may be directed by law, and which shall contain the required population to constitute a district.

The compensation of the Judges of the several Courts, shall be fixed by law and shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

In case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for a full term.

The Judges of the several Courts of the Commonwealth shall have and exercise the power and jurisdiction which now exists, and such additional jurisdiction as may be directed by law. The Judges of the first named Court may appoint their own clerks, but Prothonatories and Clerks for the other Cottrts shall be elected by the people.

Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members of each House concur.

Associate Judges, not learned in the law, and Registers of Courts are hereby abolished. The said Judges to remain in office for and during the term for which they were elected.

The State census preceding the election of a Judge shall govern in fixing the population required.

STATE ITEMS.

CAMBRIA county, Pa., contains 28 steam saw mills.

THE name of Bloody Run, Pa., has been changed to Everett City.

A SPECIAL election will be held in Greene county on Tuesday, 28th instant, to choose a successor in the Legislature to the late Capt. John Hagan.

GEO. AYERS, a citizen of Latrobe, was killed by an engine on the railroad, on last Thursday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate.

THERE will be a Joint Institute of the teachers of Bell, Franklin, Loyalhanna, and Salem townships, held in Salemboro, Westmoreland county, commencing on Friday, February 28th.

A SON of Mr. David Whitla, of New Brighton, was severely injured on one of the railroads near Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. The young man was employed as an engineer at the time of the casualty. His father, brother and sister have gone to Columbus to take care of him.

HENRY SHIMMER, of Chippewa township, Beaver county, came to his death very suddenly on Tuesday of last week. He was hauling coal, and the wagon in which he was riding upset, and threw him to the ground with such force as to cause his death soon afterwards. Mr. Shimmer was about 60 years of age.

WM. GRAHAM, of Homewood, Beaver county, is probably the oldest person in the county. He was ninety-seven years old last August. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. At an early day he removed to Washington county, and thence to Beaver county. His father was Irish and his mother German. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and receives a pension from the government.

AT THE recent session of the Beaver County Temperance Union a speaker stated that a minister of the gospel, at Beaver Falls, went into his Sabbath School in a state of intoxication and dismissed the school. A writer in the Beaver *Argus*, who knows whereof he speaks, says he is certain the statement applies to none of the resident ministers at Beaver Falls, and calls on the aforesaid temperance speaker to make good his charge or forever be branded as a liar.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

Nearly Four Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, January 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English channel has just been received. The Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dunginess, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate. When the collision happened a panic occurred on the former's vessel. The passengers who were asleep rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

Later.—Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunginess lighthouse last night have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel, bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for her discovery.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION AND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.

Formal Notification of Senator Cameron of his Election.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1873.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

"Old Probabilities" fell far short of doing justice to the weather of inauguration day, in his predictions of Monday night. On Monday there was a light fall of snow, in the evening it changed to clear, cold weather that gave promise of a bright day, but early this morning sleet, snow and rain commenced to come down in the most impartial manner, and has continued steadily all morning. Under foot and overhead the weather is simply detestable, sloppy and slushy on the ground, with falling snow, rain and sleet thrown in.

THE CROWD LAST NIGHT.

The number of visitors here is said to be largely in excess of any former inauguration, and although every effort was made to accommodate them, yet there were large crowds who could not find lodgings last night in hotels, boarding or private houses. Some of the military and fire companies quartered themselves in the Capitol, and held high carnival in the halls of the two houses. Rousing fires were kept going all night, and the visitors were made or made themselves tolerably comfortable. When other means of enjoyment failed, an improvised legislature was put in operation, and we had many witty take-offs in modern legislation, bristling with sharp points. The streets were alive with good-humored but noisy throngs until far towards morning. Of course there was some drunkenness and disorder, but a surprisingly small amount considering the inviting inclemency of the weather, the facilities, and the large numbers who had rooms on the streets.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

All morning the principal streets were filled with crowds of spectators, and occupied by the marching and counter-marching of civil and military organizations. The sleet came down in a steady, but not very strong current, and the streets were slushy. The Governor elect, Governor Geary, heads of departments and invited guests, met at the Locust at ten o'clock. Shortly before eleven the procession formed, and commenced to move over the route designated. First came the military, of which there were probably fifteen or twenty organizations comprising about eight hundred men, and a thousand handsomely uniformed and well trained soldiers, preceded by a detachment of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. This part of the display was very fine, and was rendered more attractive by the handsome weather and bands of music. In fact, good music and plenty of it, by noted bands from abroad as well as others nearer Harrisburg, was one of the features of the procession. There was a long line full of colored soldiers in those gaudy uniforms to which the African mind invariably turns.

After the military, as a special escort to General Hartranft, came the Montgomery Fire Company, of Norristown, Pa., in an elegant carriage, drawn by four horses, were General Hartranft, Governor Geary, Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Central Presbyterian avenue M. E. Church, of Allegheny City, Chaplain for the occasion. The Norris City Rifles, of Norristown, surrounded the carriage as a guard of honor. The incoming and retiring Governors occupied front seats, and were pleasantly saluting his friends at the windows and side walks, and the latter mechanically and absently taking with a magnificent bow.

The whole line was greeted cordially, officials and prominent citizens lodged the rising and setting suns.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Next came the most gratifying feature of the procession to every Pennsylvanian, and one that made the heart beat quicker and the pulse throb at a livelier rate. This was the soldiers' orphan wards of the State, from the various orphan homes in the eastern counties. The little fellows, numbering seven or eight hundred, were dressed in blue uniforms, carried miniature muskets, were headed by a band from the Chester Springs soldiers' School, and showed admirable drilling in their marching and general carriage. They faced the inclement weather most manfully, and their boyish enthusiasm seemed to carry them through the duties of the day most apparent fatigue. Ten schools were represented.

The Pennsylvania Railroad merits credit for the free transportation of the soldiers' orphans to and from the city, and for the handsome and unique additional jurisdiction as may be directed by law. The Judges of the first named Court may appoint their own clerks, but Prothonatories and Clerks for the other Cottrts shall be elected by the people.

Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members of each House concur.

Associate Judges, not learned in the law, and Registers of Courts are hereby abolished. The said Judges to remain in office for and during the term for which they were elected.

The State census preceding the election of a Judge shall govern in fixing the population required.

STATE ITEMS.

CAMBRIA county, Pa., contains 28 steam saw mills.

THE name of Bloody Run, Pa., has been changed to Everett City.

A SPECIAL election will be held in Greene county on Tuesday, 28th instant, to choose a successor in the Legislature to the late Capt. John Hagan.

GEO. AYERS, a citizen of Latrobe, was killed by an engine on the railroad, on last Thursday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate.

THERE will be a Joint Institute of the teachers of Bell, Franklin, Loyalhanna, and Salem townships, held in Salemboro, Westmoreland county, commencing on Friday, February 28th.

A SON of Mr. David Whitla, of New Brighton, was severely injured on one of the railroads near Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. The young man was employed as an engineer at the time of the casualty. His father, brother and sister have gone to Columbus to take care of him.

HENRY SHIMMER, of Chippewa township, Beaver county, came to his death very suddenly on Tuesday of last week. He was hauling coal, and the wagon in which he was riding upset, and threw him to the ground with such force as to cause his death soon afterwards. Mr. Shimmer was about 60 years of age.

WM. GRAHAM, of Homewood, Beaver county, is probably the oldest person in the county. He was ninety-seven years old last August. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. At an early day he removed to Washington county, and thence to Beaver county. His father was Irish and his mother German. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and receives a pension from the government.

AT THE recent session of the Beaver County Temperance Union a speaker stated that a minister of the gospel, at Beaver Falls, went into his Sabbath School in a state of intoxication and dismissed the school. A writer in the Beaver *Argus*, who knows whereof he speaks, says he is certain the statement applies to none of the resident ministers at Beaver Falls, and calls on the aforesaid temperance speaker to make good his charge or forever be branded as a liar.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

Nearly Four Hundred Persons Drowned.

LONDON, January 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English channel has just been received. The Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dunginess, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate. When the collision happened a panic occurred on the former's vessel. The passengers who were asleep rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

Later.—Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunginess lighthouse last night have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel, bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for her discovery.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration of John F. Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION AND THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.

Formal Notification of Senator Cameron of his Election.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 86¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

THE reported ill work of "Hoax" Ames turns out to be not so much of a "Hoax" after all. The title is a misnomer.

THE new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the first of May. Whether he will have a "May Queen" is not announced.

A BILL will shortly be introduced into Congress for the building of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Carondelet, Missouri, a suburb of St. Louis.

THE Senate bill abolishing the franking privilege on and after July next, has been passed in the House, cutting off all postal perquisites of members of Congress. It will doubtless receive the signature of the President, and thus a real, practical reform will be finally inaugurated.

THE editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been watching the smoke-stack of the *Gazette* of that city, and finding it emit black smoke on the Sabbath day, proceeds to administer a rebuke to the proprietors of the latter paper for desecrating the first day of the week;—the meaning of which is that the *Commercial* prints and issues a Sunday edition, which the *Gazette* disapproves of, and is thus detected in Sunday work itself.

MARK TWAIN has written a lecture, which he proposes to deliver at two hundred dollars, or so, a night, on his rights to the vacant Sandwich Island throne. He probably lays no claim to kinship with the deceased King Kamehameha, but rests his title in the fact that he has no other visible means of support. Mark ought to be elevated to this throne in order to teach these sombre islanders how to laugh at an American joke; such a one as the infliction of Kingly honors on "a live Yankee."

THE UNION of the Orleans and Bourbon parties, in the recognition of Count de Chambord as Henry VI—the rightful King of France—by seven Orleans princes is a significant fact and gives a decided forecast of the future. By this union all possibility of Napoleon IV gaining his father's lost crown vanishes, unless indeed time shall bring about another of those miraculous avenging revolutions, in which men's minds undergo a complete, radical, and preposterous change. Such an one was that of '48, when Louis Phillippe was compelled to flee from an excited mob, and the discarded and recreant House of Bonaparte, again invested with power. But Napoleon IV, even in such a time, may not exhibit the discretion, the courage, or the trickery even which stood his father in such good stead of more sterling and commendable virtues. His character is yet to be developed, and the ambition which always animated and inspired the late Emperor may not be his. At all events Henry VI has won the first game in the match for future power, and stands a long way ahead of the youthful Bonaparte.

THE equitable distribution of the Geneva award is likely to find its solution in the adoption of Ben Butler's bill. This measure provides for refunding a just proportion of loss to owners of uninsured vessels and cargoes; to the officers and crews for personal property, wages and expenses incurred by reason of their being landed in foreign countries by the privateers; to the United States for vessels destroyed by cruisers, and to merchants for war premiums paid. No money is to be refunded under this bill to those who collected insurance, and none to the underwriters who took the war risk, and received the war premiums. This measure was presented by General Butler, and comes now before Congress from the Judiciary Committee of the House. It provides adequate safeguards against swindlers and speculators in claims, and reflects the sagacity and forethought of its keen-minded author. The insurers are of course opposing it, and think their losses should be paid out of the award; but the justice of this will be disputed, as they were paid for taking the risk of cruisers, and doubtless their premiums exceeded their losses from this source.

WE trust our merchants, mechanics and manufacturers will respond fully and heartily to the inquiries of the committee of Councils on the subject of Pittsburgh's representation in the Vienna exhibition. Our wealth of ores, coal, oil, glass, iron, steel, copper, lead, paper, silver, and the thousand and one articles which are made from these, as well as a full assortment of all other fabrics produced or made by our people, should be fully, carefully and faithfully represented, if any attempt at a representation of Pittsburgh's industries is made, in order that a proper and full estimate of the resources of the city may be arrived at by all. Doubdless millions of persons will visit this great international exhibition, and among them, perhaps, hundreds of Pittsburghers, and it will be a great source of laudable pride on the part of the latter, and of all Pennsylvanians, to see this city and its industries properly presented. We hope, therefore, all will join in letting the world know that there is such a place as the Iron City of Pittsburgh, and that its title, as the "Birmingham of America," is not a misapplied one. Philadelphia must not be permitted, if she were even inclined, to monopolize the appropriation and all the merit that belong to the State.

THE following extract from the Philadelphia *Press* corroborates our view recently expressed, that the "premonition of the storm" of opposition to the adoption of the new Constitution has been made, and we regret that the *Avant Coureur* should be the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The *Press* says: "Opposition to the Constitutional Convention in advance of the conclusion of its work has already broken out. The cloud has been gathering for some time, and the little flurry that we are about to notice is only the premonition of a storm. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (which was sold some time ago) leads off, declaring that the only piece of work the Convention has yet done is that of 'tinkers,' and that the people will reject the new Constitution if the rest is so done. It believes in keeping state and national and local and town elections together; and believes that politics (by which we suppose it means parties) will always enter into elections, and control the choice of all sorts of officers. Of course all this is to be expected, and we refer to it simply as showing that it has come. *Outside of the State, and with honorable, high toned journals*, the action of the Convention is warmly commended."

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Visitors to Philadelphia during the last twenty-five years or more, have been unanimous in expressions of admiration of the magnificent marble college edifice erected for the benefit of the orphan children of that city, and munificently endowed by the late Stephen Girard. It has been pronounced by competent judges the only complete piece of architectural work in the country, and its beauty of proportion, and symmetry of outline and construction are only equalled by the grandeur of the philanthropic idea of its founder. The grounds surrounding this magnificent building, or rather, we ought to say, buildings, as there are several connected with the institution, are in keeping with the beauty and harmony of the original design of Girard and the architectural display, being laid out in broad lawns, ornamented with statues, fountains, trees, shrubbery, etc., the whole surrounded by a stone wall protecting it from the intrusion of any destroyers of its beauty.

Our readers will be surprised, as we were, on learning that a proposition is pending to open streets through this beautiful property, and thus destroy all of its privacy and ornamentation, by cutting the tract into three, four or a half dozen ordinary squares, surrounded by rough and unsightly walls of brick and mortar. The recent act of vandalism in destroying one of that city's most central and lovely green squares, to make way, for public improvements, which could better have been placed elsewhere, is sufficient indication that the spirit, at least, is willing, if the flesh is weak, to again bring the axe and pick to the vandal work of destroying another of the beauty spots of our Quaker City. Is there no way to stay this improper, this iconoclastic work of a few grasping landsharks, who doubtless would "Strip the gilding from an angel's wing" provided it would improve a corner lot or add a dollar to their stores? Fie upon it, it is contemptible, it is degrading, it is mean. No plea of commerce can urge it, as the neighborhood is one of dwelling houses, and not of trade; the ordinary course of street travel can readily walk or drive round the college grounds, as the fathers delighted to do; and we beg to add—although it is not our matter, except in the fact that we admire the spot, as a citizen of the Commonwealth should do—the words of Morris applied to the unpoetic woodman: "Spare those trees, touch not a single bough."

We thank the *Press* in the name of all who take a native pride in the "sacred spot" for the following protest:

"No good purpose can be served by opening the streets through the Girard College grounds. An evil one may be, possibly, by increasing the price of land in the vicinity, to the benefit of a very few persons. The Sunday press yesterday were almost unanimous against this scheme, and if the Legislature passes it after this expression of opinion, added to what has already been said on the subject, it will show even a greater contempt for public opinion than some of its predecessors."

We add our wish to the above that the Legislature will in this matter refuse to sanction the vandalism, and respect the wishes of the people, in spite of the demands of "a very few persons."

"STITCH, STITCH, STITCH."

There is probably no class of workers so ill paid, or so inhumanly treated as the poor seamstresses of the country, and particularly those of the larger cities. Every few days our attention is called to a sad case of tyranny and downright oppression of some poor woman, who is doomed by poverty to depend upon her needle for a scanty subsistence. The competition in the trade of the large cities is so great, and the avarice of some merchants so deep and devilish, that the poor needle-women have a hard and bitter life of it. Of course there are honorable and noticeable exceptions among those who employ this army of overworked, ill-fed and half-starved class; but alas, we fear that perfect justice is seldom done, so inexorable is the necessity to cut down every possible cent of cost We know merchants—we will not say whether in this city or elsewhere—who pay $5,000 per annum for the rent of their elegant store-rooms, and pay their sprightly clerks from six hundred to one thousand dollars for their services, that give but six and a quarter cents to their sewing-women for cutting and sewing a shirt, and but ten to twenty cents for a pair of pants. In their great desire to economize they reduce the wages of the starving poor in order to be enabled to make a grander display of their store front on the avenue, and grind down the unknown and helpless seamstress, on the plea that times are hard and business dull. Is there no remedy for this? Must such inhumanity be allowed to go on right under the shadows of the spires of our grand cathedrals, and our homes for the destitute? Don't talk any more of the crimes and miseries and sufferings of the "Heathen in his blindness," but go down, oh! ye good Samaritans, into the dark gloom of the back streets and alleys of our great cities, and enough misery and oppression and want will be found to chill the blood of a monster. Can our charitable societies not be prompted to look into this injustice and oppression? Will our ministers of the Gospel of the meek and lowly Jesus not take note of the glaring sins to which we have but feebly and slightly alluded, and make an effort in behalf of the humble and unknown sewing-women of our great cities. They have eloquently discoursed on the miseries of the Hindoo—will they not inquire how the miseries of our own people can be alleviated? Will not our Christian Associations be prompted to take some teps in behalf of the over-worked, underpaid seamstresses? A general effort of this kind will result—must result—in good. One merchant cannot pay a higher rate than his neighbor, but the majority doubtless would enter heart and soul in the work of raising the scale of prices for the labor of the sewing-women. There is no trade-union in the land which looks after the wages of the thinly clad creature who trudges daily from her garret to the brilliantly-lighted mart, where fashion passes her by without a thought. There is no Society for the prevention of cruelty and starvation to this class of human beings, although dumb brutes are guarded from similar oppression and injustice. The beautiful dress suit and cloak which are so much admired on Mrs. Charityhead, and which were so cheaply purchased at the store of the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, cost some poor seamstress nights of weary toil for which she barely received enough money to keep soul and body together. We do not think enough on this side of the subject. Shall not some of our home societies take up the cause of this oppressed class, and endeavor to inaugurate a higher scale of prices?

THE actual loss by the Boston fire perhaps never will be accurately ascertained. Mayor Pierce, basing his statement upon the city assessments, places it about seventy-five millions of dollars. The insurance adjusters place it from eighty to ninety millions. The aggregate insurances upon the burnt property were about fifty-six and a half millions, and the estimate is that about seventy per cent. of this amount will be realized by the insured. Massachusetts companies had risks amounting to $36,700,000, and it is their insolvency that reduces the amount realized. The insurances in New York companies were $7,500,000; Pennsylvania, $2,750,000; Connecticut, $3,000,000; Rhode Island, $1,000,000; Maine, $500,000, and Ohio, $250,000. Foreign companies also had insurance for $4,860,000. The balance of the insurance, about $250,000, was in New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California companies. Nearly all the Massachusetts companies that were prostrated by the fire are making arrangements to resume business under the enabling acts passed by the Legislature.

THE town of Soonghur, which was recently destroyed by an earthquake, with such terrible loss of life, is located 114 miles north of Bombay, with which it is connected by railway and telegraph. It is an appendage of the capital city of Baroda, which is an independent State, bound to the British only by offensive and defensive treaties. The town was thickly populated, and situated in the midst of a very productive country, which in point of monetary and commercial resources is one of the most important localities in India. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, indigo, sugar-cane, opium, and tobacco are raised in great quantities, and many valuable drugs are indigenous. Nearly all Great Britain's supply of nitre and nitrate of soda came from the locality of this unfortunate town.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HENRY CLAY'S autograph was late sold in Terre Haute, for fifty cents.

WOLVES are playing the part of resurrectionists in Kansas grave yards.

THE height of the facetious in Memphis is to kill a goat and hang him on your neighbor's door knob.

A RESPECTABLE young man from Peoria, Illinois, was lately hung in Caldwell, Kansas, by a Vigilance Committee, who mistook him for a horse thief.

ONE mouse-catcher at Aarburg, in Switzerland, caught 11,481 mice in the last three months of 1872, for which he received a bounty of three cents a head.

IT is stated that some eleven hundred suits are about to be entered against the Missouri Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads by citizens of Warrensburg, Sedalia, and other points on the road, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. These suits involve over $1,000,000.

A COLORED man was once asked why he did not get married: "Why, you see, sah," said he, "I got an ole mudder, an' it has to do fur her, ye see, sah, an' ef I didn't buy her shoes an' stockings she wouldn't get any. Now, ef I was to get married, I'd hab to buy dem tings for my wife, but that would be takin' de shoes an' stockens right out my ole mudder's mouf."

A BLOODY contract was effected by two of Brazil's, Indiana, most prominent citizens. They made a solemn compact never to taste liquor again, writing the instrument in warm blood. They obtained the blood by taking it from the veins of a third party, whom they bled until he was so weak and faint that it became necessary for them to carry him home.

THE *Tribune* cites Messrs. Boutwell, Fish and Creswell as specimens of "ignorance and incapacity" in high places, whereupon the Albany *Journal* remarks that neither of these gentlemen were so "ignorant" as to believe that Mr. Greeley could be elected President, or of such profound "incapacity" as to render a hopeful campaign hopeless in thirty days by their blundering imbecility.

IT is estimated that during the interval between the harvests of 1872 and 1873, England, in order to feed her population, must pay to foreign countries $175,000,000 for wheat, and $30,000,000 for corn and other food. The agitation caused by this prospect has raised the question whether so much land shall remain uncultivated in England for the preservation of game, and for the maintenance of parks in the hands of the "nobility and gentry."

THE *American Agriculturist* suggests that the girls wear "thick, home-made woolen stockings" instead of the guaze absurdities with which they now cover their rosy and dimpled (?) little extremities. The *Agriculturist* thinks that it would give us a healthier set of mothers. This is true, and the girls might as well, while they are covering up their feet, throw something around their necks and chests. It would be better in more ways than hygienic.

THE election in Mexico for a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will soon take place. Several candidates are in the field, including General Escobedo and Riva Palacois. In the event of the death of the President of the Republic, the Chief Justice succeeds to the executive power, which makes the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court second to the Presidency. So many aspirants being at work warrants the belief that serious trouble will grow out of the election, if not another revolution.

UNDER the names of "charms," "pins," and so on, cheap fac-similes of gold coin of various denominations have been put into indirect currency by enterprising dealers, who have also issued well-executed copies of fractional currency, nearly fac-similes, but signed by "Horace Greeley" and "B. Gratz Brown." At a superficial glance either of these productions is taken for genuine, and Colonel Whitley, of the Secret Service, is endeavoring to apply to them the law against counterfeiting.

THE terrible earthquake which recently occurred near Bombay, by which thousands of lives were lost, is one more instance of the terrible convulsions of nature which have rendered the past year remarkable. If the report, meagre details only of which have as yet been received, is correct, it furnishes a parallel case to the earthquakes in California and at Antioch, which were strongest felt near the ocean and between it and high ranges of mountains. Is there a scientific cause for the occurrence of such phenomenon in such places, or are they merely fortuitous?

THE *Penn Monthly*, for January, has appeared, and among other interesting articles contains a valuable essay on the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, and a brief eulogium on Horace Gseeley, with an analysis of the apparent incongruities in the character of that distinguished editor and politician. The essay on the "Constitutional Convention" exhibits considerable thought and investigation on the subject, and treats of the amendments necessary under the respective heads of Executive, the Judiciary, the Legislature, elections and proportional representatives and public education.

THREE U. S. Commissioners, who were appointed in May, 1872, to inquire into the extent and character of the raids on the Texas side of the Rio Grande by Mexicans, whereby citizens of the United States were murdered and their property stolen, have just made a partial report giving a list of persons robbed, and the value of the property taken, the aggregate of losses being $27,850,364. The claims so far examined are of three kinds: First, for losses sustained during a raid into Texas in 1857 by the Mexican General Cortinas; second, by casual losses of horses and cattle, and third, imprisonment and outrages.

A PROMINENT Prussian journal has lately been taking England to task for imbecility of foreign policy, and for being out-manoeuvred by Russia and the United States. This may be what oracular writers call "significant," or it may be only an indirect way of bragging about the astuteness of the German Cabinet. If England does foolish things, or allows herself to be outwitted by other nations, it is to be inferred that Germany does none of these things; therefore Germany is superior to England. That, we take it, is the argument intended to be conveyed by the journal alluded to.

THE first Niagara Suspension Bridge was built over twenty years ago, but a recent critical examination of the work has been made, and the caps on the towers having been removed, the cables were found to be perfect in every respect. The masonry over the anchorage of the cables was also removed for about twelve feet, or below where the wires are attached to the anchor chains. A portion of the cable was imbedded in the water lime cement, yet, after removing this substance and rubbing the paint off the wires, they were found as bright and perfect as when first placed there, the cement having preserved the wires and anchor chains.

SAND of the best quality for the manufacture of glass exists in abundance in the Gulf States, and several preliminary efforts have been made to start glass factories, particularly in Southern Mississippi, but these attempts have so been of no avail for want of capital. It would prove a great thing for the South could this industry be successfully established in her various States, for the cultivation of fruit for canning and preserving in large quantities has become so general in some sections that glass jars and glassware generally are greatly in demand. Having the fruits and the sugar, the South only needs her own glassware to obtain a monopoly of the trade in preserving fruits.

THE Holly Tree coffee houses recently established in England have proved successful. At these cheap eating rooms, conducted by "teetotallers," no spirituous liquors are sold, but dinners are furnished at the rate of eleven cents a meal. The original coffee rooms, which were established to give workmen another sort of "resort," instead of the beer saloons, have failed, but the cheap dining-rooms are very popular, there being twenty-two cheap restaurants in Glasgow, and similar institutions are in full operation in London, Dublin, Limerick and Cork. Something more substantial than a cup of coffee and a sandwich are required to attract British workmen, but by giving them a good dinner for the price of a drink, they are induced to save their money and add that much to their own comfort or that of their families.

QUEER.

How an Eccentric Vermonter was Buried.

An exceedingly eccentric man has just died in Hinesburg, Vt., in the person of Augustus McEwen, aged eighty-four. He had his grave dug twenty years ago, and stoned up and filled with earth that it might be in perfect condition whenever needed. Last fall he had the earth dug out of it, saying he expected to be laid there before winter was over. His coffin was in readiness seven years ago, and so arranged that he could lie on his side with his knees drawn up, as he said he slept in this condition in life, and wanted to sleep so in death. All his plans for the funeral were made in advance, and among the rest he selected four colored boys who had worked for him more or less, as had their father before them, as pall-bearers. They were to carry the body to the grave, which was on his own farm, lower it to its last resting place, fill the grave with earth, and then walk back to the house, where they were to find each a letter, sealed and directed to them, in which was the money to pay for this last service which he had required of them. His friends took good care to carry out his peculiar wishes.

PERSONAL.

FECHTER will soon appear in New York.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES BROOKS is quite ill.

GAIL HAMILTON is down with the small-pox.

MRS. MALONE, of Macon, Ga., has wound up housekeeping by throwing one of her children into the fire and flattening another by sitting on it.

THE Indiana woman who threw a burglar down stairs and broke his neck, is very sorry now. She thought it was her husband coming home tipsy again.

RICHARD SPENCER, hanged on the 8th instant at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hanged for murder.

FIRMIN HOGUES was buried recently in Perr la Chaise. He was the last of the three soldiers who first hoisted the French flag on the Mamelon Vert at Sebastopol. He lost in doing so one arm, and had his jawbone shattered.

COLONEL JACK BROWN, "for reasons best known to himself," withdraws from his attempt to contest the election of Gen. Phillip Cook to a seat in the Forty-third Congress from the Third Congressional district of Georgia.

M. LOUIS BLANC supports the government of M. Thiers only to prevent anarchy. He dislikes the Presidential institution, and hopes that the present government may calmly, if slowly, be merged into a more Republican form.

MRS. MARY MILLER, who rode from Exeter to Pottstown, Pa., on horseback, to attend the funeral observances of George Washington in that borough on the 11th of January, 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks county, aged 92.

MONROE COUNTY, Ga., boasts of a negro woman, yet hale and hearty and not over middle-age, who is the mother of thirty-three children—three by her first and thirty by her second marriage. This latter matter might be called doubling on the fifteenth amendment.

THE Hartford *Courant* regards the appointment of Bancroft Davis as Assistant Secretary of State "a fitting recognition of his services in the Geneva arbitration." Inasmuch as Mr. Davis occupied the position before he went to Geneva, we do not see where the particular "fitness" comes in.

A PERSON named Dave Mosher, said to be a well-known guide and trapper in the region north of Sacandaga Lake and the Black Cat Valley, casually encountered "a long, gaunt, tawny-colored, fierce-looking animal" in the woods the other day, and fired at it. It proved to be a panther. Mr. Mosher now wears a wig, and goes the rounds of his trap with a limp and wearing a new suit of clothes.

MRS. MARY GRIFFITH, the landlady at the Thurston House, in Paris, Kentucky, has adopted a new method of punishing her house-servants. When one of them is guilty of a misdemeanor grave enough to warrant punishment, if there be snow upon the ground, Mrs. Griffith has the guilty party taken out by the other servants and rolled about and snow thrown into his face, until he pleads for mercy and makes promises of amendment.

MR. PAUL BERT, a French physiologist, has succeeded in making an artificial pair of Siamese twins, by joining two young white rats. He cut away a strip of skin from each, sewed the two together by the edges of the wounds, and nature united them by the healing process. They were not amiable toward each other, therefore he killed both by poisoning one. Probably he would not like a superior being to make similar experiments on his own body.

THE family of M. Paul Ceresole, who has just been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, is the subject of an anecdote told by M. Thiers in his "Consulat et Empire." The first Napoleon, while alone one day, on his way to Potsdam, went into a shooting box in a forest to escape a storm. He was piqued at being recognized by one of several ladies whom he found there. Having been informed by Mme. Ceresole that her husband had been killed in his service, and that she was in poor circumstance, Napoleon promised to provide for her and her son. The latter he sent to a military college, but young Ceresole, not being of martial mind, left there. He went to Switzerland, became a pastor, married and had seven children, of whom the new President of the Confederation is one.

"Confidential and Strictly Private."

God made the country and man made the town, but unfortunately the trail of the serpent is more often seen in green fields than on brick pavements, and the simple-minded villager is very apt to attempt to benefit himself by the sinful astuteness of the city folk. Another of these strictly confidential circulars which at regular periods find their way from this city of counterfeiters to some loveliest village of the plain has come to our hands. It begins with a fearful threat in case of betrayal of confidence worthy of a medieval melodrama. If the recipient is "so treacherous as to breathe the contents of this document to a living being," its author "will find means to be avenged in a way perhaps you [the recipient] would not dream of." The document then becomes metamorphosed into a temperance tract, and exhorts the recipient to "always abstain from the use of strong drink," for fear that when *in vino* the *veritas* will be discovered. After this blood thirsty and morally preambling, the town-bred villain tells his credulous country correspondent that he (the town-bred villain) is the most expert engraver in America; that for ten years he was employed by the Government in engraving greenbacks, and that now, as everything that Midas touched became gold, so that all the paper he could lay hands on became "redeemable at the United States Treasury at Washington." The upshot of all this was that the holder of the modernized philosopher's stone would supply his protege with the proceeds of the mineral at the rate of 10 per cent. on the money sent, which would be forwarded C. O. D. by express. Of course, the unhappy rustic who throws away a genuine sprat to catch a spurious whale never catches as much as a glimpse of the latter, and as he has been striving to perpetrate an illegality finds that the law will not avenge him.

Rolling Mills in Kansas City.

The *Times* gives the present status of the project to erect a rolling mill in the bottom lands of Kansas City. The matter is worthy of the attention of Pittsburgh:

Mr. O. Chanute, a gentleman well known to many of our citizens as one of the most enterprising men in the West, and Colonel Kersey Coates have recently paid a visit to Mr. J. F. Joy, who has been sojourning for a few days it St. Joseph. While there, the plan of the proposed rolling mill company being gotten up by Mr. Chanute and others was discussed with Mr. Joy, who favored the scheme, and will no doubt become heavily interested in the works. The purpose is to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of $500,000, and erect in the bottom a rolling mill for the purpose of rolling or rerolling railroad iron for all the different lines of railroads centering in this city. All of the railroads have more or less old iron to be rerolled every month, which is now taken up from the road-bed and shipped East at great cost to the general railroad companies. This work it is proposed to have done as soon as the necessary buildings have been erected and machinery put up. Nearly all of the five hundred thousand dollars in stock has been taken, mostly by the railroad companies themselves, and there is little doubt but the remainder of the stock will be taken in a few days.

These works will be of immense benefit to Kansas City, as they will add largely to its wealth and population, as the rerolling of iron for the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, the Leavenworth and Galveston, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroads would furnish constant work for a large force of men. It is only necessary to say that Mr. Chanute is at the head of this rolling mill enterprise to assure our readers that it is no myth.

Dangerous Diets.

The failure of the potato crop in England is likely, from what we read, to bring about an epidemic of scurvy, unless the public can be better informed of the requirements of an antiscorbutic diet. The fact, therefore, cannot be too widely made known that peas, pudding, haricot beans and boiled rice, which have been suggested as substitutes for potatoes, will not prevent the occurrence of scurvy. In the absence of the potato, an excellent antiscorbutic, fresh green vegetables or fruits will be requisite, or the health will fail, even though fresh meat be taken. Amongst the vegetable material which may be used, the *Lancet* states, are the various forms of cabbage, lettuce, oranges, lemons, onions, mustard, cress, dandelion and sorrel. The experience of the crews of vessels on long voyages has shown, over and over again, the uselessness of the pea and bean tribe in preventing scurvy.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

STATE NEWS.

ALL of Armstrong county, except Kittanning, will vote on the license question on Friday, February 28.

THERE are twenty-eight steam saw mills in Cambria county, which combined, can cut on an average 140,000 feet of lumber per day.

THE borough of Fairview offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the robber or robbers of a cigar store in that place.

THE first oil train started from Butler, Butler county, on the 17th inst., on the Butler branch of the West Penn railroad. The oil is from a well at Boydstown, seven miles from Butler.

THE Commissioners of Crawford county have contracted with a New Brighton firm for an iron bridge across French creek, at Mercer street, in Meadeville, similar to the Dock street bridge, for the sum of $21,000.

THE Venango *Citizen* says that last week a well located on McAlevy's farm, Jackson township, Venango county, about two miles from Sunville, was completed and commenced testing and produced six barrels per day, second sand oil.

CONVER, of the Forest Press says: "Bridge gone; Hunter's loss $15,000 to $25,000; loss to Tionesta and the public incomputable; but joy ahead. Fear not, but trust in Providence and George S. Hunter, and *they* will fetch us through."

ON Saturday night, Robert Bertram and his wife, of Neshannock, on starting home from church, wrapped their child closely to protect it from the cold. Sad to relate, when its wraps were unfolded on reaching home, the poor little thing was found to be dead, having been smothered by the too great kindness of its parents.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at East Brady on Tuesday morning last. It seems that a lady was carrying a lighted lamp up stairs, when by some means the lamp exploded throwing the oil over her, setting her on fire, and also setting the house on fire. Everything in the building was consumed and the lady was so seriously burned that she cannot recover.

WM AKEN, aged about seventeen years, was so severely burned at a shanty on the Z. B. Shepard farm, over Bear Creek, on Thursday evening of last week, that he died the following day about four o'clock P. M. He had been pouring oil from a can to hurry up a fire in a stove, and, of course, the inevitable result caused his death.

A YOUNG man named Jacob Bear, a resident of Tuscarora township, was in Mifflin on last Friday with a sled and two horses. In the evening when on his way home he attempted to cross Tuscarora Creek, about a mile below McCoysville. The ice broke, and he was drowned, as were also the horses. Nothing, however, was known of the distressing circumstance until Saturday morning, when the body of the unfortunate man and the dead horses were discovered among the broken ice.

THE Titusville *Courier* says We hear of another large well, struck within the last ten days near this city, which shows that the upper oil belt is not yet "played out" as claimed by the down the river operators. It is owned by Messrs. Bailey, Gilmore, Judd, and Fisk, of this city, and is situated on the Sloan farm, between the Octave territory and the Hunter well, a couple of miles below the city. When first tested it produced a little oil, and a large quantity of water, but as the latter became exhausted the flow of oil increased, and is now producing from seventy-five to one hundred barrels per day, and is still increasing. This well, like the Hunter well on the Octave lands, is on a direct line, or belt, running from Church run across to the head of Bennehoff run at Petroleum Centre.

CARBOLIC SOAP.
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.
John C. Baker and Co.'s Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. A great remedy! One dose will prove its virtue is proved daily, in arrow-ing diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula, &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant to taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. Be sure you get JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S OIL, 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER.—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
JAMES IRVIN.
No. 203 Third avenue.
Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
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Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
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IRON AND WOOD
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. no14-MWF

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Offers a thorough course of instruction and a pleasant home. Needs no recommendation where known, but for the benefit of those at a distance who would inquire, reference can be had to the following gentlemen who have daughters in the Institution:
Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Warren, Pa.
Hon. F. B. McJUNKIN, Butler, Pa.
Hon. DAVID MILLER, Xenia, O.
Gen. A. L. CHETLAIN, Galena, Illinois.
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Next Term begins February 3d.
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SCALES,
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MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP
is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Agents.
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WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, Piques, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c.
Great bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue
UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Department
New Shawls.
New Scarfs.
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A complete stock of
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All at lowest prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Prices.
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IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
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Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices.
72 Market St.
PENN ST. STORES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Are now receiving a large line of
Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses,
CHEMISES,
TOILET SACQUES,
DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,
To which the special attention of the ladies is called, being made in a superior manner, and offered at
Special Bargain Prices.
A LARGE LOT OF
New Hamburg Embroideries
OPENED TO-DAY.
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques
Below Cost.
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Arbuthnot,
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HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
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$1.75 PER YARD.

NEW GOODS
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165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Dress Goods,
New styles, at very low prices.
AT 25 CENTS, H

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

New Trial Granted Jacob Staup—Appearance of the Prisoner—Telegram Concerning Hastings, the Alleged Murderer of Abel.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., January 21, 1873.

COURT CONVENED.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED JACOB STAUP.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Staup, charged with the killing of Alpheus Glover, was argued at December Court, and the decision of the Judges was made known to-day. Hon. S. A. Gilmore, President Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, granting a new trial, because the wounds, shown to have been inflicted upon the prisoner, were not sufficiently accounted for, neither by the testimony nor by the theory of the prosecution. The Court room was nearly full of people awaiting the decision, and when the Judge began to speak the audience almost held its breath; and when the result was known, almost every countenance exhibited a feeling of relief, for all realized that the life of a fellow-mortal hung in the balance, and that justice, though tempered by mercy, would be done. The countenance of the prisoner was cold and impassive, and he appeared almost indifferent, but when he knew the result, there was a change, and tears glistened in his eyes. The Judge hoped that his written opinion would not be published in full, but only the one reason I have given above, because he wished nothing done that would prejudice the minds of the people on either side.

HASTINGS, THE MURDERER OF ABEL.

Sheriff Messmore received a telegram from Canton, Ohio, last Thursday, inquiring the amount of the reward offered for Wm. Hastings, the murderer of Abel. He immediately returned word that three hundred dollars was offered by the brother of the murdered man. The District Attorney also sent word that the money was here ready. Many persons suppose that Hastings was in custody, and would be brought here immediately, but we have received no more information about him, and perhaps never will. Abel's friends anxiously await every train at the depot, always hoping that Hastings will be brought by some officer of the law. "Q."

CLARKSON, O.

The "Gazette"—The Town of Clarkson—Hills and Coal in the Vicinity—Niles and New Lisbon Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLARKSON, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, January 21, 1873.

THE "GAZETTE."

There are several readers of the GAZETTE in this part of the country who commenced reading it in days of yore, and who would almost as soon lose an eye as to have its weekly visits discontinued. I have been taking it for several years, and consider it one of the indispensables for persons residing in this region, so near the city of Pittsburgh.

CLARKSON.

We are on a ridge lying between the town of East Liverpool, on the C. & P. R. R., and Columbiana and New Waterford, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Our portion of the county is beginning noted for the fine fruits here produced, especially for its peaches and grapes, which find a ready market in the level country immediately south of us, which is so frosty that peaches, especially, seldom do well.

THE HILLS AND COAL.

The hills in this vicinity, particularly those along the Little Beaver Creek, which runs a mile south of our village, are underlaid with splendid beds of coal and other valuable minerals, which only need the enterprise to make the owners independent. This is the region, the mineral wealth of which was prominently mentioned in the Geological Report of Professor Newberry, a few years ago; and the great wonder is that it has thus far been overlooked by capitalists.

NILES AND NEW LISBON RAILROAD.

There is now a prospect of continuing the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad (which is now in operation between those two places) on down Beaver Creek to the Ohio River at Smith's Ferry, Pa. The distance from New Lisbon to the river is only about twenty miles, and, considering the advantages which would arise to the owners of that road by the extension, it will seem strange if it should be neglected much longer. WM. M. C.

CHERRY TREE CHIPS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GRANT, INDIANA CO., PA., January 20, 1873.

We have had sleighing for about six weeks—over a foot of snow. The holidays passed in the usual way, some observing them religiously, others the reverse.

The lumbermen are very busy getting their timber to the river on the snow. There is some very fine square timber coming in. The lumbermen are active, too, too much so for the good of the country. The whisky must be mostly recovered from the epizootic, and the people quite generally are having a similar disorder. Some are very sick with it.

"LOCAL OPTION."

Clearfield county has voted on the local option issue, and by a large majority decided to have no license to sell intoxicating drinks for the next three years. Good for hard, old Clearfield. May she never go back on that day's record! I think Clearfield was the first county that voted on that issue. It is the beginning. What a blessed thing if the remainder of the State would do likewise, and so banish that dreadful curse, the liquor traffic, from our midst.

THE CHURCHES.

There is considerable interest in some of our churches, with frequent accessions. Last Sabbath night we had quite an interesting lecture on Palestine, by Rev. Sample, who recently visited that interesting part of the world, spending a hundred days there. D.

STATE NEWS.

On the 9th inst., as Mrs. George McKinley, of Elizabeth, was returning from Round Hill Church, in company with her husband, she slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing both bones of her left leg.

The loss of lumber in Clearfield county cannot fall below $50,000. We learn that the boom at Williamsport is yet safe, the ice and drift having gorged at Linden, where it may possibly waste away, thereby preventing heavy losses there.

The Uniontown *Standard* says the house of Mr. John Davis, of South Union, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, together with all his furniture, with the exception of one bedstead. The fire originated from the flue in one of the chimneys of a room which was not occupied, and the flames gradually consumed the whole of the main building, and, in a short time, the whole structure was consumed by the devouring element. The loss is estimated at two thousand dollars, besides sixty dollars in money.

The down passenger train on the Oil Creek Road, due at Titusville Wednesday evening, ran over a man named Bryan Shannahan between Gray's Mills and Hydetown. The engineer saw the man endeavoring to rise from the track, but could not stop the train in time to save him. He was conveyed to John Keown's hotel, in Titusville, where he expired shortly after his arrival. Both legs were cut off above the knee, and the skull was badly fractured. Deceased lived near Watson Falls, was a laborer on the railroad and started for Corry in search of work on Tuesday morning. He is supposed to have been on his return home when the accident occurred.

The Oceola *Recollie*, of the 15th, says: A two year old child of Stephen Kephart, who lives at the Moshannon Land and Lumber Co.'s mill mill, Clearfield county, during the temporary absence of its mother, Tuesday evening, 7th inst., took a coal oil lamp which it had gotten hold of in some way or other, to the fire, turned it upside down, when all the oil running from it ignited and set fire to its clothing. Its mother returned the neighbors, but all too late to be of much service. All that remained of its clothing when first discovered was a portion of the band of the dress, charred to a coal. Its little body was shrivelled to a crisp. It lingered until the next day, when death came to its relief.

On Wednesday afternoon, an intoxicated freight train brakeman, named George Fauner, employed on the Valley Road, attempted to get on the forward platform of the rear car of the northward bound train, at Franklin, after the train had attained considerable headway. Missing his footing, he slipped under the platform, and despite the effort of a brakeman who caught hold of his collar and endeavored to save him, he fell with his legs across the track, and the trucks passed over and severed them at the knees. He was picked up and medical aid summoned, but efforts to save him were unavailing, death resulting in about two hours. His friends reside at Providence, Delaware county, Pa.

The Forest *Republican* gives the following account of the lumber business at Lucytown, six miles above Tionesta: There are now 15,000,000 feet of lumber piled at that point, to be rafted at the spring flood, and there are about two million feet back, which will probably be hauled during the next few weeks, if the roads keep good. The lumber is piled for nearly half a mile up Cook Creek, and about a quarter mile along Tionesta, making a grand continuous pile three-fourths of a mile long and about eighteen to twenty feet high. All taks, and a great deal more from above, will be coupled up at Tionesta, giving employment to an immense amount of men, and when sold will make times easy in that section.

The Somerset *Herald* says a frightful accident happened to two workmen while engaged in putting the iron window hoods on Mr. Baer's large building, on the corner of the diamond, Somerset, on Friday of last week. While standing on the scaffold and engaged in fastening the hood on the second window of the second story, the timbers broke and both men fell to the ground, a distance of from twenty to twenty five feet. Morris Wren had both arms dislocated at the wrist, one bone in each arm fractured, his face and head badly bruised, causing considerable injury to the brain. David Reigle fell on his hip, badly bruised his sides, sprained his wrists, and struck his head on the ground, which for some time knocked him speechless. He was, however, not seriously injured, and is now considered out of danger. Wren is still in a precarious condition from an injury of the brain. Both men are from Dayton, Ohio.

CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS.

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad—Special Meeting of Directors Yesterday—Resignation of President Keyser—Mendous Cohen, Esq., Chosen to Fill the Vacancy.

Yesterday afternoon an important special meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was held at the office, on Water street, to take action in reference to a vacancy in the Presidency. For some time past President Wm. Keyser has found the duties of his dual position—President of the Connellsville route and Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio—increasing upon him, and at last found it necessary to relinquish one or the other of his official connections. Having, in connection with his duties as Vice President of the Baltimore Road, the special charge of the new route to Chicago, which is under way, he found the work sufficiently extensive to require all his time and energies, and to necessitate, in justice to himself, and the work he had in hand, his retiracy from the Presidency. This fact was made known to the Directors recently, and resulted in the special meeting yesterday, at which the resignation was accepted and the vacancy filled by the election of Mendous Cohen, Esq., of Baltimore, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Keyser made an exceedingly efficient and successful officer, and under his management the "Connellsville Route" has had a reputation for safety and accommodation for travellers, and promptitude for shippers, second to none other that centers in Pittsburgh. His successor, Mr. Cohen, comes with the highest recommendations. He was formerly manager of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and has been connected with the Hudson River Road, and the Baltimore & Ohio, where he has displayed peculiar aptitude for "railroading," and has acquired extensive and practical experience that makes him worthy of the cordial endorsement he received from the Board yesterday.

The change will take effect immediately, and President Oaen will have his headquarters in Baltimore.

VAGARIES OF IRON.

Explosion of Seven Tons of the Boiling Metal on the South Side—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion was heard from the vicinity of the Birmingham bridge. Immediately rumors spread that a boiler explosion had occurred at Bolman & Garrison's foundry, on Ninth street, and that there were several killed and wounded. The facts of the case, however, did not warrant any such report. A reporter of this paper who visited the scene found the roof of the foundry had been entirely destroyed, all the window lights blown out, and the walls of the building cracked.

It appears that they were running off the iron from the cupolo for the moulds, and had filled a ladle with some seven tons ofthe boiling metal, when, through some manner unknown, the clasp-hooks broke, letting the iron fall into a hole in which stood about two feet of water, which had run in during the recent freshet, and immediately there was a most terrible explosion, the entire roof of the foundry being carried away. The building is situated near the bridge, and some of the hot iron from was thrown upon it, setting the bridge as well as the foundry on fire. An alarm was immediately sounded. The fire department of the South Side were soon upon the ground, and they, with the assistance of two streams from the foundry, soon extinguished the flames. There were two or three persons slightly injured by the explosion, but none seriously. Their names are Daniel Ranadien, burned about the ears, David Strain, burned about the head, and others. The houses in the vicinity had their windows badly shattered. The damage to the foundry will amount to about ten thousand dollars. The bridge was very slightly damaged. Deputy Fire Marshal J. R. Schaffer, after the accident happened, immediately telegraphed to Fire Marshal Butler, who investigated the case, but nothing new from the above facts was elicited.

LOVE IN THE COUNTRY.

Romance and Reality—Marrying His Cook —A Case of Love at First Sight.

The little town of Clinton is somewhat excited over a romantic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay and dashing widower of Beaver county was in the want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would well answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young, polite, and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the Adonis thought that he needed a wife. He missed his first spouse sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question. She nothing loth, acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordon knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilemma sure. However, as how to be confronted it, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home, and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The old gentleman, her father, however, seeing and thinking over the situation, gave them his blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Hand Street Bridge Suicide—A Missing Woman from Brady's Bend the Supposed Victim.

The suicide committed from the Hand street bridge on last Monday morning seemed about to pass into forgetfulness without a solution to the deep mystery which enshrouded it. Yesterday, however, a gentleman named Louis Menough entered the Mayor's office and desired to bes hown the net and veil—the only clues to the suicide which had been obtained. It will be remembered that as the men in the skiff reached the spot where the body went down, a veil and a net from the woman's head-dress were found floating on a piece of ice. These articles were taken to the Mayor's office, though no inquiry had been made for them until yesterday. The request was granted by Mr. Menough, however, promised to prove an answer to the question often asked, "Who was the suicide?"

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MISFORTUNES OF "JOHN."

He Loses his Pig-tail in Pittsburgh.

Fing-Loo is a celestial. He is from the land of the Sun. Fing came to "melican man's countee" to see what he could do and better his condition. It was a sad day indeed when he left the Flowery Kingdom. He came to "Fisco" under contract to "walkee muchee heapee gooder makee muchee money." His was sent to Beaver Falls to make cutlery for "melican man." He succeeded well; he didn't strike and was happy. Now yesterday morning Fing took it into his head he wanted to see Pittsburgh. So permission was granted him and he came on the cars as safe as any one on the train. The first exclamation that "John" made when he got off the train was "high go catchee, muchee big town, likee dis." His enjoyment however was not to last. Cruel bootblacks and newsboys are ever on the alert for mischief. Now "John" sauntered out of the depot happy as a clam in the mud, and was slowly wending his way up Grant street, serenely eyeing the board fence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and admiring its symetrical beauty. He had not gone far, when suddenly his blissful meditations were broken by a cruel shock from which he can never recover. One of those heartless boys got hold of "John's" greatest pride and without which he dare not return home—his pig tail—and completely with one fell cut of a jack knife severed it from his celestial cranium forever. "John" grew sad. Livid, white, green, blue, and all other colors of the rainbow were depicted upon his countenance in an instant. He is forever in disgrace among his countrymen for loosing this beautiful appendage of heathen civilization. What will become of him is not known. It is doubtful whether he returned to his work after this occurrence. S

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	$	$
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2. Interest.....	6,842 57	
3. Interest and expenses Railroad Bonds.....	228 00	147,654 67
4. Comr's Office.....	60 00	9,706 26
5. Contr'l's Office.....		5,918 14
6. Treasurer's Office.....		7,004 25
7. Sheriff's Office.....		800 00
8. Coroner's Office.....	450 77	6,548 46
9. Solicitor's Office.....		800 00
10. Court House.....		8,854 28
11. County Jail.....		9,741 88
12. Court House and Jail.....		11,789 75
13. Court Quarter Sessions.....	11,765 67	49,080 24
14. Common Pleas.....	492 00	22,777 24
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17. Assess't of Taxes..		11,850 54
18. Election Expenses	2 00	10,610 30
19. Printing and Stationery.....		9,884 97
20. Bridges.....	5 00	12,540 04
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22. New Townships..		89 50
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24. Aldermen and Justices Peace.....		3,041 26
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28. Premium on Fox Scalps.....		20 25
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33. State Auditor.....		204 00
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LOVE IN THE COUNTRY.

Romance and Reality—Marrying His Cook —A Case of Love at First Sight.

The little town of Clinton is somewhat excited over a romantic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay and dashing widower of Beaver county was in the want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would well answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young, polite, and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the Adonis thought that he needed a wife. He missed his first spouse sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question. She nothing loth, acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordon knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilemma sure. However, as how to be confronted it, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home, and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The old gentleman, her father, however, seeing and thinking over the situation, gave them his blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

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Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready), will be sent FREE to all applicants.

What Unspeakable Relief

Is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequalled balsam for human or brute suffering, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia are completely banished by its skilful influence of the potent and painful swellings quickly yield to its emollient influence: it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy. TTHS S

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Sheln Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. S

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Peculiarities of the Insane.

The peculiarities of the insane must afford an interesting study, and every large asylum contains a great many remarkable cases. At the Dixmont Hospital are several such cases, among which is one who imagines himself possessed of millions of money, and on Monday opportunity he will tell how rich he is, though he seldom or never speaks upon any other subject. Another, upon arriving at the asylum, announced himself as the President of the world, the highest earthly authority. He wears a large cap containing a representation of President Grant, whom he imagines to be one of his principal aids or deputies. Still another relates a peculiar story of how his house was burned down by fire or slide timber, a vast amount of timber of the best oak, poplar and chestnut. One half mile above is another tract, Steatz, Keyser & Co's lands, covered with excellent oak, and one half mile above is the Devil's Den, a rough, rocky place in the river, and has an appropriate name, but it is said by river men that the "Old Boy" is not often seen about. Here is Sadler & Rubbel's logway, and back of it is a tract of timber that had not escaped the quality of quality in the mountains. At three and a half miles we are at the mouth of Sandy Creek, a rough, wild mountain stream, coming in on the east side, and often rising high enough to make a rafting without success, and here is still an strongly convinced that all that remains of him are a pair of arms and a pair of legs.

Settled at Last.

The Story Oil Farm Case which has been on trial before the United States Circuit at Erie for some time, was concluded on Tuesday by a verdict for the defendants. Yesterday's Erie *Dispatch* says: One of the jurors, Mr. Shaffer, was absent, and pending the consideration of counsel whether or not to go to trial with eleven jurors, the remarkable fact developed in this case, was discharged. The plaintiffs also wished to know whether the parties would go to trial with eleven, intimating that the case must be closed within the week, as the court did not remain here longer, adding that he would have to hold sessions indefinitely into the evening, if necessary to complete the trial in that time. Mr. Swoope said he would not be able to attend more than a few sessions, as he was seriously ill. His colleagues objected to his absence. The defense had sixty witnesses subpoenaed, and he thought the trial could not be concluded within the week. It looked as though the case must go over for another term, but the opposing counsel had a few minutes consultation, when Mr. Swoope decided to accept the offer of going on with eleven jurors.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

All Stocks Listed on Government Bonds at lowest rates.

Accounts solicited for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. E. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CHARLES CLARK, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. D. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, S. FOLLANSBEE,
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J. M. BORLAND, H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES

Government Securities,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

One of the great objections to our present system of banking is, that it is a monopoly whose privileges can only be enjoyed by a limited number of our people. The National Currency Act, under which all our national banks are organized, limits the amount of circulation to be issued by them, and that limit being long ago reached, no new banks can now obtain the privilege of issuing circulating notes. Thus, no assistance can be afforded to us by new banks, because, however desirable it may be to have such aid, the creation of any more banks of issue. It is manifest to every one that, as the country increases in population, wealth, manufactures and industries of every kind, our banking facilities ought to increase—for it is fully as necessary to the advanced every, purpose twenty years ago must do the same now. The remedy for this evil—this hampering of our commercial interests—is to be found in free banking. When we talk of free banking we do not mean to offer an irresponsible bank—but we mean a secure and responsible banking able to accommodate the wants of the community. Mr. Duncan, of New York, defined it perfectly a few days ago when he said before the Ways and Means Committee: "Free banking, as I understand it, is the adoption of the system formerly pursued in the State of New York, which allowed any bank to obtain circulation to any extent for which it chose to deposit acceptable security with the Government, and to conduct the rest of its business at its peril." If such a system of national free banking could be established, millions of additional capital would be employed in banking, until the supply would equal the demand, and rates for money would necessarily be largely decreased—for be money, as in everything else, the price is governed by the general commercial law of supply and demand. Mr. Duell, of New York, lately introduced a bill in the House at Washington to repeal the tax of 10 per cent. on State bank circulation. This is very important to capitalists in this State, for if this bill should become a law, advantage could be taken of our excellent free banking law, which we believe is still in force—and our money market be relieved by the issue of well secured State circulation.

The acceptance by the Secretary of the Treasury of the offer of the syndicate to take the balance of the 5 per cent. loan, will have a good effect on the money market and have a tendency to make rates for money lower. The Government, by paying high rates of interest on its loans, has necessarily proven a formidable competitor to private interests, and indirectly compelled all the people to pay higher rates. Now, however, that the Government indebtedness is being funded at a lower rate, individuals will have a better chance.

Our local money market remains about the same; first-class paper being placed at about 12 per cent. Buyers of paper exercise very great care, and hardly look at any but what may be termed gilt-edged paper. These rates are too high, and they must not continue much longer if our manufacturers are expected to continue successful.

The gold market has still an upward tendency, as we predicted yesterday, and it may go yet higher. Our importations of foreign merchandize are unusually heavy just now, and exports comparatively light; so that, as the difference is largely against us, and this difference must be paid in gold, it is natural to expect that gold will maintain its present price, if not advance higher.

The New York stock market still manifests the controlling influence of the bulls who are temporarily driving up the stocks, so as to enable them to market their holdings at high prices. We shall be much surprised if the market does not take a decided turn soon—and despite present appearances, it is very likely that in a few days a serious decline will take place in most of the list, but especially in Erie and Western Union.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$69 50
Exchange National Bank	71 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	79 50
M. and M. National Bank	69 50
Commercial Banking Co.	52 00
Artisan Deposit Bank (on $25 without dividend	24 50
Improvement Trust Co. ($25.50 paid in.)	28 25
Homestead Bank & Life Insurance Co.	40 00
Monongahela Navigation Co.	50 25
Pittsburgh Gas ($50.50 paid in.)	79 00
People's Insurance Co.	50 00
Boatmen's Insurance Co.	21 25
Scholarship in Pittsburgh Female College	256 00

The Philadelphia Ledger, of Monday, says: There was no material change in the money market on Saturday, but there was a decided tendency to greater ease. Money is plenty on call, at 6 per cent. from day to day, among first-class borrowers. Strictly first-class commercial three to four months' paper is quoted at 9 per cent. while very good names are to be had at 10 per cent. First-class collateral loans, three and four months, are quoted at 8 to 9 per cent. Inferior and less known names are not quotable.

The New York Times says: The import entries in New York, embracing foreign dry goods and other merchandise, for the past week, were $10,108,289, against $9,564,453 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $4,566,381, against $5,189,172 same week in 1871. The export of gold and silver, $2,955,966, against $550,098 same week in 1871. The gold, coin and bullion into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,457,100.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says: The demand for money continues good, and in some quarters is quite active; but the banks are able to discount for depositors who have not full lines already, at the usual rates. Commercial rates of 8@10 per cent., and outside of bank prime to extra prime paper is more readily placed at 10@12 per cent., the inside figure prevailing. The banks have generally suffered a reduction in ready means during the week, but there is more money in the hands of private capitalists seeking investment.

Luther S. Kaufman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold.	
U. S. Sixes—1881.	113½
" —coupons.	113½
5-20—1862.	113½
5-20—1864.	113¾
" 1865.	113¾
" 1865 new.	113¾
" 1867.	113½
" 1868—coupons.	113½
10-40s.	114
10-40s—coupons.	113½
Currency 6's.	113
New 5 per cents	113½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	105¾
Erie.	96¾
R. R. & R. E.	98
C. C. & I. C.	87
St. Paul	93¾
Michigan Southern.	93¾
Rock Island.	110¾
Do. preferred	99½
Pacific Mail.	40½
Atlantic Mail.	35
Western Union Telegraph.	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	35¾
Union Pacific.	37¾
Toledo & Wabash.	60
Adams Express.	97½
American Express.	60½
United States Express.	72¾
Harlem.	128½

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873.

APPLES—Continue dull, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from $3@3.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 50@55c per gallon for fair to good and 60 for choice.

BEANS—We can report regular jobbing sales at $2.50@2.75 per bushel, as to quality.

BRESWAX—Sales at 30@40c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, and prices are steady and medium is in good supply and quiet; sales of prime to choice roll at 25@26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $8.50@9 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 17 to 18c for round lots, free on cars, and 2 to 3c more in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, 3 lbs cans, 2@2.15c; Winslow's Corn, $3.

CHEESE—Is firm, and not with standing there is only a fair demand prices are fully sustained at 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRACKERS—Butter, Sweett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, and while there is little prospect at present, hopes are still entertained of an early change for the better.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have commenced to fall off, but the supply is still equal to the demand; may be quoted at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5@5¼c for light weights.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¼ for smooth light weights.

EGGS—There is a slight increase in the arrivals but stocks continue very limited, and prices, in consequence are still maintained. Fresh, 30@40. limed, 30 to 35, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand, with considerable inquiry from the interior, and the market is firm, and we again advance our quotations 25c per bbl; spring wheat $8.25 to $8.75—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $9 to $9.50 for red winter wheat; it is said that Minnesota flours, taking present prices at the points of purchase, will pay, and cannot be laid down here under $8.50. However, Liverpool was quoted quiet on Monday, as was also New York and all the leading spring wheat markets. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain continues moderate, but in consequence of any scarcity in the country, but because of the inability of the railroads to bring it in; we understand that the Pan-Handle and Fort Wayne roads have stopped receiving at some points, and there is a very general complaint all along the line of blockades of trouble in getting cars; the railroad officials are no doubt doing all they can under the circumstances, but some of the grain dealers are uncharitable enough to accuse the companies of giving through freight the preference; in fact, continues very scarce, and prices are higher; we now quote red winter at $1.60@1.65 and even at these figures the supply is not equal to the demand. Oats, scarce on spot, and full prices are still being realized, notwithstanding there are increased offerings for future delivery; we continue to quote at 48@50c on spot, according to quality. Shelled Corn is in good demand and unchanged at 42@43c for car lots, and 45@50 free in elevator. We can report sales of several cars of car, in bulk, at 39@40. Rye is quiet and the offerings continue very limited; dealers are paying 90—cannot be laid down from Chicago much, if any, under $1. Barley is still quotable at 90@95 for spring, and $1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair, better than it has been, although there is still room for improvement. Coffee continues as firm as ever, though unchanged; Coffee is higher than it was before the taking off the 3 cents duty. Molasses continues firm, and the recent advance is well sustained. Good Syrups are also reported higher.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c; Roasted in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¾c; Java, 36@37c.

SPICES—Pepper, 24c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Manle Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 50; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Baled continues to come in pretty freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the market is dull, though prices are unchanged; $24@28 per ton, on track, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, and the market is overstocked, especially with middlings; we quote bran at $16 and middlings at $17 per 100 lbs.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1. Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

OIL—Sperm and Whale Oils continue inactive, and are still maintained; $2.50 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.00@1.50.

POTATOES—Continues dull but unchanged; 40 cts. in a jobbing way, at 30@35c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, Sc; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; 10 lb pails, 10¼c; Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.00 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Tomatoes, 3 lbs cans, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, 2 lbs cans, 2@2.15c; Winslow's Corn, $3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at $5¾ in first hands and $5¾ in small way. Flax Seed is scarce and offers continue free; holders offers at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 90@ 94c.

WHITE LEAD—Is quiet and unchanged; round lots He: in a jobbing way, 12c—these are the card rates.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873.

The crude market is quiet and without quotable change, 8½ bid at Parker and 8¾ asked—it was thought that a plump offer of $2.15 would have been accepted, equal to about 6c per gallon delivered here. Pittsburgh refiners are buying sparingly, and tankers generally have concluded to hold what they receive when they have sought before buying any more, and besides, buyers generally seem timid about taking hold at present prices, apprehending that it may go lower. Refined is quiet and unchanged, 17 to 17½c on cars here, equal to 21 to 21½ delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil barrels firm, and with a very limited supply prices are higher; sales of 1,000 at 96c; 2,000 at 97c; and 1,000 at 98c. Country quoted nominally at $1.90 to $1.95.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 481 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Oil Co., 259 bbs benzole to Wm. King, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 300 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Oil Co. 277 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 1308

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson.	1689
American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan .	1472
Fairview O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson.	1178
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson.	80
Total	4419

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873.

Cattle continue a little stronger than last week. Hogs firm; Yorkers selling at from $4.20 to $4.75; Philadelphia hogs, $4.75 to $5.15. Sheep in good demand; good, 100 lbs., sheep from $6.50 to $7.00; extra, from $7.00 to 7.50.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES E. . . .

Caughey & H.m. 7

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H. m. 4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Caughey & Co. . . . . 2 Nimick & Co.p . . . 1
Harbaugh M & Co. 1
Total. 4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.m. 3 Nimick & Co.m. . . 4

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1873.

Money loaned as high as 1-64 and interest, but closed easy at 1@2 per cent. Sterling heavy; 109¼@109¾. Gold strong, advancing from 113⅜ to 114⅛, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans 6@8 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $56,000,000. Treasury disbursements $77,000. Governments quiet but strong. State bonds dull; Tennessees strong. Stocks irregular, with great firmness and an advance in Erie of 1¾ per cent., in which reports of a corner and a coming dividend on common shares were current, and C., C. & I. C., which rose from 39¾ to 40c, closing at the latter figure. It appears the latter road has just completed running arrangements with the Columbus and Hocking Valley road, which will make these roads one of the greatest coal routes in the country. This is causing the advance in C., C. & I. C., the Hocking Valley being a twenty per cent. dividend paying road, and it is claimed this arrangement will eventually render the C., C. & I. C. also a dividend paying road. Erie rose from 65⅝ to 66¾, closing at 66¼. Atlantic and Pacific rose from 36 to 38⅝, the highest point on the present upward movement. Union Pacific fell from 36 to 34⅝, closing with a partial recovery. New York Central fell from 105¼ to 105¼. Lake Shore from 95¾ to 95⅝. Ohio from 47½ to 47¾. Rock Island from 113¾ to 113⅝, and Wabash from 74½ to 73¾, but the decline was mainly recovered in late dealings. Pacific Mail rose to 93, but closed at 72¾. The general market closed steady, with C., C. & I. C. strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 119½; 5-20s '62, 113¾; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 113½; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 114¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; do coupons, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 81; do new, 81; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 41½; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69¾; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 106¾; Northwestern, 84; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 40¾; Illinois Central, 120½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 100¾; Union, 85; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 28.—Cattle receipts to-day 153, making total supply for week thus far 2,452, and 141 cars against 51 cars previous week. Market active for good cattle, at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices, common cattle weak and strong at last week's rates; the attendance was good, but no more stock stored; prevailed; with a prospect of light receipts for a day or so bidding became spirited, about 1,600 being disposed of, 500 of which were steers, 1,019 to 1,445 lbs, at $5.50@7.25; 17 Illinois cows, 1,094 lbs, at $4.25; 182 Ohio steers, 1,020 to 1,290 lbs, at $5@5.12½; 29 Michigan steer, 1,000 to 1,317 at $4.50@6; 256 Missouri do., 1,215 to 1,237 at $5.75@6; 61 Indiana do., 1,090 to 1,317 at $5.50@6. Sheep and lambs: receipts to day 3,400, making a total for the week thus far of 5,600, against 4,000 same time last week; market not yet opened; there has been less scale or diseased sheep here than for six years passed; some farmers, however, have been guilty of shipping in their droves sheep intended for market owes heavy with lambs and efforts have been made to punish guilty parties. Hogs to day 3,200, making supply for week 7,500; against 11,600 same time last week; light receipts and snow blockade wast have caused prices to run up rapidly since last week, yesterday 2,600 Illinois & Ohio hogs, 180 to 360 lbs sold at $4.80@5.10. To-day there is not sufficient in pens to supply ordinary demand, and prices rule $5.25@5.30.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton higher; brisk export demand; middling upland 21¼c; sales of futures, 11,450 bales, as follows: January 20@20¾c; February 20¾@20¾c; March 20 7-16@20 9-16c; April 21@21⅝c; May 21 1-16@21¼c; June 21¼@21⅝; July 21⅞@21 15-16c; Flour dull and heavy; receipts 4,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.35@7.00; common to good $7.30@7.65; good to choice $8.00@8.50. Rye flour quiet, at $4.75@6.30. Whisky quiet and lower, at 89@91c. Wheat dull and nothing doing; receipts 12,600 bushels; No's. 2 and 3 spring mixed $1.58@1.60; white State $2.10; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.70. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Malt inactive. Corn firm; receipts 25,000 bushels; old weak. Oats firmer and in good demand; receipts 21,000 bushels; new western mixed 53@54½c; black do. 51@53½c; white western 55@57c. Eggs very firm; extra western 42c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17@19½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Molasses active; New Orleans 73@75c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum: crude 9¼c; refined 21¾c. Turpentine firmer at 67½@68c. Provisions: mess pork quiet at $14.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5¾c; middles lower; long clear 7¼@ 7¾c; short clear 7¾c. Lard weak; No. 1 to 3 prime steam 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle 8¾c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese quiet at 13@16c

Foreign.

LONDON, January 28—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼@92¾. American securities: 5-20s '62, 92¾; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 92¾; new fives 91; Erie railway 51¾. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1-16 below the bank rate. Refined petroleum 21s. Turpentine 50s.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—U. S. bonds 5-20s '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 28.—Rentes 54 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝@10d; Orleans 10¼@10¾d; sales 12 000 bales; of American 6,000bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d @30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Beef 88s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. The total receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 5,000 quarters, of which 4,000 were American; the receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 12,000 quarters; no American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

ANTWERP, January 28.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 28.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 spring $1.21@1.22; No 3 do $1.11⅝@1.12; rejected 98¾c. Corn dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 30¾@30¾c; rejected 27½c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 25½c; rejected 23½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 68@68¾c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; fall No 2 79c. Mess pork in fair demand at $11,80. Lard in fair demand at 7¼c. Green hams firmer and active at 7¾@8c for 16 lbs average. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs: heavy weight $4.60@4.65; light $4.85@4.90. Whisky nominally $85 bid and $88,10. To-day there is not sufficient in pens to supply ordinary demand, and prices rule $5.25@5.30.

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Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Cotton firm at 20c Flour steady at $5.25@5.50. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.76. Corn firm at 40@41. Oats quiet 30¼c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Barley quiet at 78@83c. Groceries firm. Eggs easier at 38@ 40c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Pork quiet; nominal at $14.75@15. Lard in tierces 7¼@7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾ @8c. Green meats firm; shoulders 4@4½c. Hams 8¼@9¼c for 17 to 14 average. Hogs strong at $4.35@4.60; private sales at $4.40@ 4.50. Whisky steady at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Some of the commission houses were fairly active to-day, but the jobbing trade was generally quiet. Brown standard and fine brown sheetings are in good demand at firm rates. Medium and fine bleached shirtings are in short supply and active at current prices. Kentucky jeans and cottonades were more inquired for by the clothing trade. Prints of medium colorings and shirting stripes were in fair jobbing demand. Canjimeres, shevlets and suitings were rather quiet in first hands. Imported goods were very dull.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unchanged. Corn nominal; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; mixed western 43@45c. Rye quiet at 95@ $1,00. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14,00. Bulk meats quiet; nothing offering. Bacon in good demand and scarce; shoulders 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c; hams 12¼@13c. Lard 8c; held at 8¾c. Western butter more active; choice roll 25@26c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 28.—Flour: demand good at full prices. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $2,05; amber Michigan spot $1,80@1,81; No 1 red $1,82; No 2 do $1,77@1,78. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 38¾@38¾c; low mixed 37½c; yellow 39¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect; Michigan 35c. Clover seed strong at $5,25. Dressed hogs nominally $5,00 for all weights.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—Cotton: demand fair and prices advanced; good ordinary 18c; low middling 18½c. Flour scarce and firm at $6,75@10,50. Corn meal firmer at $3,25. Corn scarce and firm at 63@65c. Bran active at $20@25. Bran lower at $23@24. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices: 5¼@7¼@7½c. Lard: demand active and prices advanced to 8¼@9c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1,32. Oats: demand fair and prices firm; No 2 27c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 38¾c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 70c. Barley steady, with moderate demand; fall No 2 88c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 $1,95; amber $1,74. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Clover Seed $5,15. Hogs scarce and firm at $4,85@5,00.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $5,50@5,75. Wheat weak and unchanged. Rye 87c. Corn: good firmer; inferior dull; yellow 58c; white 67c. Oats dull; white 49@52c; mixed 46@47c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@15c; refined 21c. Whisky firmer at 95c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Cotton active and firm; sales of 10,300 bales; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19½c; middling 20c; middling Orleans 20¼c; receipts 12,891 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,171 bales; Bremen, 4,736 bales; stock 233,525 bales.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 28.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,75. Corn dull at 66c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte at $1,06.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 20 oaks oats, Knox K & Co; 20 do do, 20 do corn, W H Nantkes do do; 5 bbls lard, Hare & Son; 17 do do, Lysle B & Co; 15 skds rags, McCullough S & Co; 2 do do, B Farrail; 17 do rye, J O Brien; 1 cow, J Burns; 5 do hams, E H Myers & Co; 44 qrs lard, 12 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Loh & C; 1 do butter, W W Welsh; 25 do do, Miller F & Co; 25 do do whisky, 25 do lard, Lamb & Lear; barley, J Rhodes.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 3 kegs lard, 7 bbls do, 5 do apples, M W Rankin Bro; 7 do do, W H Graff & Co; 10 do do, Head C & Co; 4 do do, H Rea Jr; 3 do do, John Lambie; 6 do do tallow, G Kann; 10 do flour, W Ferguson; 100 do do, Schumacher & Co; 100 do do, D Lesser; 200 do do, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, 900 sks do, F W Jenkins, 29 do seed, Carter Bro; 20 do do wheat, Mellenry & H; 22 do do rye, W Welsh & Co; 195 do barley, N W Briggs; 1 car s stuff, Scott & G; 1 do straw, A J Hagan; 1 do bran, H Knox & Son; 32 bales corn, R Dickey 43 do cotton, O M Harper; 28 do do, Kennedy C & Co; 18 do do, Holmes B & Co; 14 kegs butter, E Moye & Co; 10 do do, J J Pettitt & Co; 400 sacks flour, Seghuyer & V; 3 d hops, McCracken Bro. 220 do oats, W W Welsh & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—57 cars coal, N Y & C G Co; 24 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 20 bbls 1 oil, Eclipse O Co; 100 do do, Livingston Bros; 16 cars stone, 2 Howard & Son; 2 b vices, 1 brush, 1 box, L H Smith; 2 bxs w works, B Burbie, 3 do'd goods, Heinz & N; 1 bdl rags, R H Crawford; 1 bx crockery, Higby C & Co; lot groceries, Knox & O'Neil ropes, Dilworth Bros; 2 railroad, Rahmer; 1 do, Jno Hoffman; 1 do, Wm Hoffman; 50 skds oats, Hill & R; 17 bx e fruit, Reymer Bros; 2d hogs'd sks turnips, Paul & G; 2 bundle pails, 1 bg of nails, G N Hoffstott; 2 bxs oranges, J Olds; 16 bbls apples, Geyer & M; lot butter, egg, &c., owners.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would solicit a call from the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morgan streets, Lawrenceville. Entrance on Butler street, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. Depot, second wash.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hogue, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, Metcalf & Co., Rogers, Graff & Dull, W. M. Graff & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

RIVER NEWS.

It is impossible to give the exact stage of the water, in consequence of the shore ice obscuring the marks, but it is a matter of no consequence, however, as navigation is virtually suspended. The weather continues cold and stormy, wind west; thermometer 20. The Allegheny is still full of heavy floating ice.

The Esperanza has her cargo on board, and is ready to cast loose as soon as the ice and weather will permit.

The E. H. Durfee, en route from New Orleans, reached Steubenville, where she is laid up

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Legislative Question in Committee of the Whole.

Private Corporations Doing Business in Pennsylvania.

One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

Amendments Relating to Reform in the Legislature and Telegraph Companies.

Frauds at Elections to be Punished by Hanging.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Cuban Journal on the Modoc War.

Count de Chambord Recognized as the Rightful King of France—Cause of Napoleon's Death—Constitution of the Prussian Cabinet—Bismarck's Reason for Resigning the Premiership—Death of the Dowager Empress of Brazil—Machinations of the Czar of Russia in India—Collision at Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

LONDON, January 24.—Information has been received that the steamship which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off Dungeness light-house, Wednesday night, was a Spanish vessel bound for Cadiz. She is reported to have put into the harbor of Havre with her bows damaged. A large quantity of the wrecked stuff from the Northfleet has come ashore on the Kentish coast, but no bodies have yet been recovered. A committee, headed by the Lord Mayor of the city, is being formed to receive subscriptions for the rescued passengers, who are destitute.

All the journals express their indignation, in the strongest terms, at the heartless conduct of the captain of the unknown steamer which sunk the Northfleet. The Government has offered a reward for her name. Sixty survivors of the ill-fated emigrant ship have arrived here.

LONDON, January 24.—The Belgian Consul at Dover has informed the authorities that the steamer which ran down the Northfleet was the Helape, bound from Antwerp for Havana.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, January 25.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, January 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the Forsyth, the understanding was that England only had required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at Lake of Siri Kol, in the Pirmer Steppe; thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saieh, and from that point runs southward to Sirikhol Summit. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line.

The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent. Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and occupy the whole valley of Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purpose, and to manage the affairs of the Ameer to hold Hinderkush as a line of defence what the day of fighting comes.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, January 26.—The American schooner Alberti, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds in the channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large bark, eight miles south of Lizard Light. The people on the bark refused to give her name or render any assistance. The Captain of the schooner was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board of the bark. The Alberti succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition.

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The London papers say, from the evidence adduced in the case of Napoleon, that while death was the result of shock from an operation twice undergone, added to severe suffering which followed on each occasion, and all acting upon a constitutional state already desperate, it was not due to any miscarriage of the operation itself. The disease of the kidneys was pronounced to be of such a nature as to indicate that in a week or in any case have shortly determined a fatal result. Death followed within twenty minutes from the time the Emperor was seized with fatal symptoms, he having been unconscious throughout. Both of the surgeons assemble to pain and spared from the pangs of death.

WEST INDIES.

OPPOSITION TO REFORMS.

HAVANA, January 24.—The *Diario* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain General permission to join in the manifestation of the Spanish Grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

THE LOTTERY QUESTION

NEW YORK, January 26.—A Havana letter says the conviction has come over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished, and not a single step has been taken to secure any other system.

A CUBAN JOURNAL ON THE MODOC WAR.

HAVANA, January 25.—The *Voz De Cuba*, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday, says: The defeat of the United States troops by the Modoc Indians is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the great republic. This war of extermination has been sustained some years between civilized Americans and Indians than our own war against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country. This Indian war wounds humanity in its noblest sentiments, and it is a scandal to this century of humanitarian sensitiveness. Being so close to the frontiers of His Catholic Majesty, no ought in his next speech to the Cortes indicate to Mr. Grant that the humble people will be effected by the proceedings of His government against the poor Indians, and should tell the whole world that this fight is against a race who are possessors of the land who refuse are to be exterminated. The king might also indicate to Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize instead of to exterminate the Indians, giving to the United's government as a guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when conquering them in America.

The *Voz* also advises the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of the fight in passing in the Indian territory, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to American arms.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK EXPLAINS.

BERLIN, January 25.—Bismarck was to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and was warmly received. He said his retirement from the Prussian premiership was occasioned solely by ill health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

BERLIN, January 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after a speech by Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a ministry of the majority in Prussia was impossible. A Prussian ministry must be a royal ministry, and an Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

CANADA.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 24.—Hoomer Archibald, Ex-Governor of Manitoba, is to take a seat in the Dominion Cabinet. Hon. Jas. Howe, the present Secretary of State, is to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

MAIL BURNED.

TORONTO, ONT., January 24.—A baggage car of the train on the Grand Trunk Railroad going east from Stratford, bound for Guelph and Galt, and the English mail matter en route to the Canadian steamer was all destroyed. The Canadian mail was saved.

FRANCE.

THE RIGHTFUL KING.

PARIS, January 26.—The Legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Nemours announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the house of Bourbon is complete, and that seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER EMPRESS.

LISBON, January 26.—Dowager Empress Amelia, of Brazil, died in this city to-day, aged 61 years. She was married to Emperor Peter I., of Brazil, in 1829.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Battle With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The latest intelligence from the seat of the Modoc war is to the effect that Captain Jack is evidently contemplating a raid on the settlements of Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka.

In the recent fight the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Additional particulars about the battle do not change the results first announced. An eye-witness says that the troops fought with determined bravery, but could not see their foes. Once only during the day did the Indians manifest a willingness to fight in the open field, and a company charged upon them, when they fled back to their rocky coverts. The dense fog protected each party and prevented the Indians from picking off the troops with rifles at a long range. The Oregon volunteers, acting as a rear guard, made a gallant fight and prevented the wounded men, howitzers, and camp equipage from falling into the hands of the Modocs. Capt. Jack preserves regular military discipline, and drills his men every day by the assistance of persons well acquainted with military tactics and ambushing, probably renegade whites who have become his allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The men wounded in the late fight with the Modocs are doing well. No further deaths are reported.

General Wheaton has established his headquarters at Lone Tree, and will commence active operations a few days after the arrival of reinforcements. He has detachments stationed to prevent the savages raiding on settlements. There was much excitement to-day at Yreka. The report that a Modoc scout was seen in that vicinity is pronounced unfounded. Nothing has been heard from the troops which left this city on Monday night.

THE STATE FINANCES.

A few Items of Local Interest From Auditor General Allen's Annual Report.

Several days ago we published a detailed statement of the revenues and expenses of the State as shown by the annual statement of Auditor General Allen, and having since received a copy of the report, we extract therefrom a few items of local interest.

Among the revenues of the Commonwealth there are enumerated the following from sources in our vicinity.

AUCTION COMMISSIONS.

Henry Hunter, Allegheny City	$ 185 20
A. Leggate, " "	475 09
H. B. Hunter, " "	197 28
C. L. Halbert, " "	25 00
John Harder, " "	25 00
Nathan Whiting, Pittsburgh	750 00
A. McMeekan, " "	750 00
S. Zugsmith, " "	750 00

TAX ON BANK STOCKS.

Allegheny county	$41,762 62
Bank of Pittsburgh	11,818 37
Duquesne Savings Bank	627 00
Butler Savings Bank	570 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Uniontown	475 00
First National, Brownsville	712 50
" " Butler	950 00
" " Franklin	950 00
" " Sharon	1,187 50
" " New Castle	1,425 00

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS.

Citizens' Passenger Railway	$ 2,200 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	2,896 02
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad	6,986 96
Lawrence Railroad	2,417 97
Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad	198 64
Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad	22,172 25
New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad	3,300 00
Pennsylvania Railroad	184,715 12
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester street Railway	1,000 00
Pittsburgh and Birmingham street Railway	270 00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	6,778 08
Panhandle Railroad	1,557 55
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co	210 00
Allegheny Bridge	1,878 00
Birmingham Bridge	627 00
Monongahela Bridge	1,329 18
Hand street Bridge	200 00
Sharpsburg Bridge	452 75
Butler Plank Road	96 00
Perrysville Plank Road	54 30
Brady's Bend Iron Company	330 00
Cambria " "	9,663 15
Dunbar " "	561 00
Fairchance Uniontown	900 00
Connellsville Gas Co'l Co	223 90
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company	2,158 72
Pennsylvania Coal Company	32,000 00
Pittsburgh Coal	5,670 00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal Co	1,811 10
Allemania Insurance Co	500 00
Alleghany Insurance Co	150 00
Ben Franklin " "	600 00
Boatmen's " "	900 00
Cash " "	700 00
Citizen's " "	500 00
City " "	87 50
Eureka " "	534 26
Enterprise " "	200 00
Federal Insurance Company	40 00
German " "	800 00
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance	358 86
U. S. " "	1,125 00
Monongahela " "	250 00
Pennsylvania " "	249 00
Peoples' " "	300 00
Pittsburgh " "	750 00
Allegheny Gas Co	1,400 00
Pittsburgh " "	2,810 25
Columbia Oil Co	13,225 00
Dalzell " "	2,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,017 50
Pennsylvania Salt Co	104 61
Pittsburgh Paper Co	91 31
American Button Hole and Overseeming Machine Co	4,891 25
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co	375 00
Credit Mobilier of America	29,154 50
Commercial Printing Co	182 15
Eagle Cotton Mills	750 00
Monongahela Incline Plane	325 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	2,861 72

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Allegheny County	$ 43,470 30

TAX ON LOANS.

J. F. Denniston, late Treasurer Allegheny Co	$ 79 80
C. L. Magee, Treasurer Pittsburgh	253 27
A. J. Cochran, former Treasurer Pittsburgh	242 61
Ormsby Borough	300 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	595 00
Citizens Passenger Railway	177 65
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad	10,422 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1,000 99
Pennsylvania Railroad	97,893 41
Birmingham Railway	82 22
Manchester "	76 48

TAX ON NETT EARNINGS.

Allegheny Bank	1,241 46
Allegheny Trust Co	742 00
Artisen's Insurance	81 74
Allemania Insurance	143 46
Butler Savings Bank	67 77
Ben Franklin Insurance Co	323 19
Citizen's Passenger Railway	1,522 06
Citizen's Insurance Co	324 42
Central Bank	610 10
Dollar Savings Bank	291 75
Dalzell Pulley Co	663 15
Enterprise Savings Bank	122 92
Enterprise Insurance Co	60 19
Fifth Avenue Bank	365 74
Franklin Savings Bank	252 96
First Ptt Bank	1,066 11
German Fire Insurance	1,302 66
Monongahela Incline Plane	178 11
M. & M. Insurance	948 95
Manchester Savings Bank	122 94
National Insurance Company	254 24
Pittsburgh Insurance	142 15
Pittsburgh Gas Company	4,511 73
Birmingham Railway	34 20
People's Savings Bank, Allegheny	327 27
Hand Street Bridge	482 84
Manchester Passenger Railway	1,016 36
Pennsylvania Insurance Company	410 66
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings	1,037 37
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company	1,102 77
Pittsburgh Coal Company	5,656 34
Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Company	1,483 22
Pittsburgh Coal Mining	1,772 32
Sharpsburg Bank	112 83
Sharpsburg Bridge	127 24
Western Insurance Company	760 75
N. Holmes & Sons	622 71

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,364 29
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	728 67
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	10,323 73
"Panhandle" Railroad	16,401 77

TAX ON TONNAGE.

Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,867 45
Pennsylvania Railroad Co	91,488 19
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	7,505 01
Panhandle Railroad Company	21,253 57
Connellsville Railroad Company	36,251 85

TAX ON WRITS, DEEDS, &C.

Joseph Ross, Prothonotary	5,609 30
J. H. Gray, Register	122 60
Thomas H. Hasbrook, Recorder	9,762 00

TAX ON OFFICES.

Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts	$2,935 73

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

J. H. Gray, Register Allegheny Co	$43,325 69

LICENSES.

Taverns	$49,466 83
Retailers	17,975 55
Theatres, Circuses, &c	1,643 00
Billiard rooms, &c	1,694 00
Eating Houses, &c	4,627 50
Peddlers	535 80
Brokers	3,046 45
Distillers and Brewers	1,786 66

From the statement accompanying the list of receipts and expenditures, we gather the following items showing the valuation of personal property in Allegheny county, the assessments, &c., &c.:

Population	262,373
Taxables	59,662
Property subject to 3 mill tax	$113,090,009
Property subject to 1 mill tax	$160,009
Assessment of tax	$52,600,000

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were passed in this Court on Saturday.

Sarah Jane Bowers, for felonious assault and battery in shooting at her husband, F. H. Bowers, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county work house. Samuel Dougherty was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the work house for felonious assault and battery, in shooting at and wounding Martin Cronin. Henry Knolle, convicted of felonious assault and battery in shooting and wounding Jacob Ehrler, a Birmingham butcher, on the 15th of last month, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and three months. Michael Burns, assault and battery on Robert McKinney, twenty days in jail. Elizabeth Tobin, selling liquor without license, fined $50 and costs. Anna Mullin, larceny, twenty days in jail. Henry Wenze, maintaining a nuisance, sentenced to pay costs and remove nuisance. Henry Kampe, convicted of the larceny of a lot of old iron valued at twenty-five dollars, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and three months to the penitentiary. Robert Anderson and Dorshafer, convicted of entering the brewery of John Gangswisch in the Sixteenth ward, breaking open a desk and taking therefrom a quantity of postage stamps, a microscope and $139.72, were sentenced to pay costs and go six months to the work-house. Thomas Sproul, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Michael O'Leary, felonious assault and battery, three months in the work-house. Hamilton B. Austin, assault and battery, fined twenty dollars. Alexander S. Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Emiline Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Wm. Rafferty, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Injunctions ordered against the First National bank of Northeast, Pa., and J. L. Brookins, of People's Savings Institution of Northeast, Pa., execution creditors of N. L. Ferrin, bankrupt, of Erie county.

Bernard Schlesinger, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, presented his petition for discharge and an order was made for his final examination before register Willard, of Scranton.

An Injunction was ordered to be issued against David Smith & Co., in execution for creditors of A. and R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, of Parker Landing.

Geo. W. Stanton, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE THIRD U. P. CHURCH is now the only one of the U. P. Churches in Allegheny, without a pastor.

AT the Walton M. E. Church, South Side, Rev. D. Hess pastor, there were twenty-four conversions last week.

THE Presbyterian congregation on Thirty-ninth street is one of the oldest in the city, but by no means the least active.

THE *Catholic* is at it again this week, and in a two column article treats of "Protestantism as an ingorious failure."

REV. S. G. FITZGERALD will preach for the Wylie avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock.

SINCE the commencement of the "revival" in the M. E. Church at McKeesport, Rev. D. A. M'Cready pastor, ninety persons have been admitted into the church.

REV. MR. WOODSIDES, of Brooklyn, New York, has declined the call extended to him by the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city—to succeed Dr. Douglas.

THE "revival" at the Temperanceville M. E. Church, Rev. R. T. Miller pastor, still continues. Two hundred and eighteen persons have been received into the church since December 4th.

REV. H. H. FATHALL, formerly of Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, is now Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and resides in Iowa City.

THE M. E. Church, corner of Butler and Fortieth streets, Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor, is one of the most comfortable and attractive of the church edifices owned by that denomination beneabouth.

REV. JOSEPH E. KERR seems to be meeting with signal success in Philadelphia, at the North U. P. Church. At the communion services held recently there were twelve new accessions to the church membership.

REV. WILLIAM FOLLARD, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Connellsville, severed his connection with the church last week. With six churches in that borough there are now but two with regular pastors, the Methodist and Catholic.

MRS. BISHOP KINGSLEY, of this city, addressed a congregation at the M. E. Chuch, Franklin, last Sunday evening, on the subject of Foreign Missions, at the conclusion of which a "Ladies' Foreign Mission Society," of fifty members, was formed.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, of Caledonia Presbytery New York, has accepted the call extended to him by the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, and will, it is expected, commence his pastorate here about the First of March. He occupied the pulpit of the First Church the two last Sabbaths.

THE *Recorder* (Non-Episcopal Methodist) is encouraged at the news from the different churches of the denomination which note "revival" work in parts of the country. Some are in large ingatherings into the fold. Nothing is more welcome than these glad tidings from the pastors everywhere.

AT the Pittsburgh District Conference, Dr. S. F. Minor, Presiding elder, will be held at Temperanceville, Pa., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 10, 11, and 12th. The meeting will be opened with a sermon, Monday evening, by Rev. H. C. Heacock. Services will be held morning, afternoon, and evening, of Tuesday and Wednesday, to consider various questions relating to finances, Sunday schools, Church Extension interests, etc.

REV. J. C. HIER, the M. E. City Missionary reports, "The city mission work is in a prosperous condition. Our preaching places are well attended, and at Bradley chapel, on the South Side, more than forty have united, and forty-two have joined the church on probation. The meeting is still in progress. We are building a new chapel in Allegheny, which is now almost completed. Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, will lecture in Library Hall on the fourth of February, for our chapel." Subject—"The New Chivalry."

THE Seventh U. P. Church, corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, has recently been sold by the Trustees. It had become too small for the accommodation of the congregation, and they have purchased the property on Penn avenue. The congregation have purchased a new site on Forty-fourth street, near Butler, very near the old site, and expect to commence erecting a new church edifice in the spring. The old congregation was organized February 12th, 1850, by its present pastor, Rev. W. H. Andrew. It has had almost an uninterrupted growth.

THE *United Presbyterian* in reply to the *Banner* on "communion," thus announces the platform of the "close" communionists: "Our reasoning was to this effect, that the question was one of church privilege and the rightful exercise of church authority, growing out of the peculiar duties and obligations that church officers were responsible for the rightful administration of ordinances; that in respect to the sacraments, the sealing ordinances of our religion, because of their nature and specially binding effect, this responsibility extended to the proper subjects, as well as the proper modes; and as, on account of the present state of Christian Disunion, with their separate organizations, separate creeds and authorities, this responsibility could not be exercised by officers in any denomination outside of their own organization, it was but in recognition of actual facts, and entirely consistent with the principles of church authority, that the administration of such ordinances should be under like limitations."

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1873, AND REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE PITTSBURGH "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,507. Stump Extractor—Edwin Bayliss, Massillon, Ohio.

134,531. Harvester—Joel Farrington, Curry, Pa.

134,566. Coating for Writing-Table—August Schindler, Lancaster, Pa.

134,569. Cabinet Organ Case—Andreas J. Heaton, Boston, assignor to Burdett Organ Company, same place.

134,606. Thread Waxing Attachment for Sewing Machines—Clay E. Lewis, York, Pa.

134,612. Door Check—George Rohrbaker, Penn Station, Pa.

134,635. Steam Generator—John W. Bookwalter, Springfield, Ohio.

134,645. Railroad Car Spring—John W. Calmer, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of three fourths of his right to C. J. Clarke, G. B. Edwards, and Andrew Howard, same place.

134,665. Attaching Patterns to their Supporting Plates—John H. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

134,668. Baby's Chair—Peter Hendricks, Erie, Pa.

124,676. Car Coupling—Charles H. Kendall, McConnellsville, Pa.

134,677. Carriage Seat—Christian K. Mellinger; Lebanon, assignor to himself and Jacob Reinoehl, Jr., Parrisburg, Pa.

EAST END LECTURES.

The Third in the Course Last Night—A Large Audience Thoroughly Entertained.

As we have heretofore mentioned residents of the East End interested in literary entertainments, are being well supplied through the exertions and enterprise of the members of the B. T. K. Society. This organization the present winter has effected arrangements with a number of talented lecturers, already the course, by reason of its merit has become very popular. Last evening this was evidenced by the very large audience—the largest of the season thus far—that gathered in Library Hall to hear Prof. John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh's gifted daughters, discuss "Whims" individual, political, religious and otherwise. The theme was very felicitously developed throughout, at times humorously, betimes with a pathos that was never strained, and in every case with originality. The favor with which it was received was very flattering, and frequently attested by hearty applause, and manifested that the audience considered it one of the best platform efforts to which they had ever listened.

This was the first appearance of the lady on a public stage, but the easy grace of manner and self-possession with which she acquitted herself is a rostrum orator—or orator-ess perhaps we should say—and made the lecture one of the most enjoyable entertainments of that character that we have had for some time in our city.

The next lecture of the course will be duly announced.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Drawn Between the Rolls at Painter & Sons' Mill.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named James Welch met with a terrible death at Painter & Sons' rolling mill, Thirty-fourth ward, (West Pittsburgh). It appears that at three o'clock the turn at the roll, of which he was helper, was finished. In his hurry to get through he attempted to take off the boxes of the rolls before the engine had stopped or the machinery ceased its motion. As he was working at them his pants from the right leg caught between the rolls; he was drawn through, pressed flat, and instantly killed. When extricated he presented a horrible, ghastly appearance. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The father of the boy is also employed at the mill. This was his only son. His age was eleven years.

Tributes of Respect.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Bar assembled in the District Court Room, on Saturday morning, to take action in reference to the demise of Mr. H. F. Mueller and Mr. George Watson. Mr. Robert Woods, President, and Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. H. Baldwin and J. J. Siebeneck were chosen Vice-Presidents, and C. Magee, Secretary.

Messrs. Hampton, Hasbrouck and Watson, were appointed a committee on resolutions in reference to the care of Mr. Mueller, and Messrs. Bailey, Gazzam and Judge Kirkpatrick in reference to Mr. Watson. Appropriate resolutions were presented from last Committee meeting and adopted, after addresses by Messrs. Moore, Watson, Siebeneck, Bailey, Robb, McClewry and Judge Stowe.

Killed by a Locomotive.

On last Saturday James McKenna, a stone-mason by occupation, about fifty years of age, was run over and killed, at Cork's Run Tunnel, on the Panhandle Railroad. Shortly after noon, deceased, who had formerly been in the employ of the railroad company, and who was slightly deaf, was walking along the track and did not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive which came upon him instantly crushing him to death. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was unmarried and had no relatives living near here. The remains were interred at the expense of the county.

THE OLD GUARD.

Meeting of Mexican Veterans.

An adjourned meeting of the Mexican veterans was held at the armory of the Duquesne Grays Saturday evening, Deputy Mayor Barker in the chair, and Col. Cooley acting as secretary. Major Maurice Wallace, chairman of the committee to procure hall, collect funds and call meetings, reported, and the committee was continued.

Remarks were made by a number of those present, each taking grounds against any attempt to interfere with the homestead law as it now stands, and against any new grants of land which could by any possibility fall into the hands of speculators. All they ask is that the Government shall award the few survivors of war with Mexico, such additional compensation for services rendered as shall place them on a footing of equality with those who served in the late war.

A committee, consisting of Deputy Mayor Barker, Col. E. Cooley and F. W. Yarley, was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth their claims for a pension. Major Maurice Wallace was designated as a suitable person to visit Washington to look after the interests of the Mexican veterans, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the same hall on Saturday evening next, when the memorial will be ready for signatures.

A RIDE THAT WASN'T TAKEN.

Stealing a Horse and Sleigh—The Property Recovered.

Last evening a young man, intent upon having a nice sleigh ride, hitched up his spanking bay team, a No. 1 outfit, and started for a congenial partner, on Fifth avenue. Before proceeding into the house to inform his fair one, and make her aware of the fact that he was ready to take her upon the pleasant journey, he hitched his horse, shut down the top, and left the vehicle out to enter the vehicle, but what was their disappointment when they found that their rig was gone. The young man calmly reviewed the situation, took the lady into the house, and made Detective Scott aware of the misfortune that had befallen him. The officer, with commendable enterprise, immediately went to work at the case. He, however, while going up Liberty street about eleven o'clock, found the horse and sleigh safely coming down. No one being with them, he at once took possession of the property, and brought it to Patterson's livery stable.

The horse and sleigh he was most awfully driven, the latter and foam standing upon him some two inches.

BEAVER FALLS.

More Chinamen Trouble Apprehended.

It is reported that another new lot of celestials are on their way from China for Beaver Falls, and that they will be here in a few days, to go to work for the cutlery company. The workmen and the people of Beaver Falls, the place is commencing to enter their protest rather loudly. Great trouble is apprehended in the near future when these men arrive. The elements certainly are there to make a fight and a fight it would be. The arrivals seem to be increasing slightly, but the supply continues meagre, and prices are still unchanged. Flour, \$5.25@5.50; Corn, 38@39 cents, according to quality. As might be expected the demand is very limited at these figures.

FLOUR—The market is dull, and somewhat excited during the past week, and prices have been somewhat irregular. The bulk of the wheat flours, \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl, and red winter wheat flours, \$8.50 to \$9 per bbl. Buyers for the immediate future of the market is very misty, but the general indications at this writing would seem to indicate that the highest prices have been reached for the present. Rye Flour, \$5.75.

GRAIN—It is expected that the arrivals of Grain will be very light for some days, and a heavy snow storm which always cripple railroads, more or less, and for some kinds prices may go higher, however, the demand is entirely local being restricted almost exclusively to supplying immediate wants. Wheat continues very scarce, and with a steady enquiry prices are strong but not quotably higher; good to prime red ranging from \$1.50@1.60—amber would bring \$1.60@1.65 or more. Corn is reported easier in consequence of increased offerings, but the supply, on spot, continues light and prices are steady, ranging from 40@41 cents. Oats have already ful imated, they can be bought under these quotations for future delivery, but holders are firm and will not sell except at full prices. Receipts recently, but there is no quotable change in prices, 57 to 58 on track, and 56 to 57 in store. Barley is in fair demand and prices of Rye within the past few days at 90c, which it is reported have been paid for choice on track west. Barley is still quotable at 90@95 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—COFFEE—The market is however and a marked advance on all grades of Rio, in consequence of the "Erie," now confirmed, with 20,000 bags Rio totally lost, the advance of 4c per lb. at Rio, as noted by the late telegram, and the short stock in first hands in this country, with moderate stock in the west, expect that prices will be higher for all grades of coffee. Our merchants are selling at prices certainly favorable to buyers, and our country friends should make a note of it to their advantage. SUGAR—New Orleans held firmer. Refined steady. MOLASSES—New stock are ordering at all points and buyers appear to pick up lots at anything off quotations. Syrups better and will likely advance 5c in the next thirty days. RICE—Carolina higher and supply light. Rangoon and Patna firm.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and rather s ow, but prices are without quotable change; inferior to common, 8@12; medium to good, 15@20; prime to choice, 22@25; fancy, 28@30. It is mainly for the better grades—old stock will also sell but very low prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues light, and as it is almost out of season, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at \$3.50@3.75 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, but with a limited demand there is little doing—the inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for small lots; prices, however, are without change, ranging from 4½ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand, and prices generally expected to advance. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, \$3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, \$2.25@2.37½; Winslow's Corn, 85.

CANDLES—The market is firmer and sixteen firmer within the past few days in consequence of the advance in the raw material, and prices are quotably higher this morning, with a further advance additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is firm, and, notwithstanding the demand, as is usually the case at this season of the year, is light, prices are well sustained, and holders are indifferent about parting with good stock except at quotations; we continue to quote prime Goshen at 16@17. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 16@17.

CANNED TURNIPS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, fine, 26c; Colored, 43c; Penn Mill No. 1, 4-4; Sheeting, 14c; Nonatuck, 25c; Red Ink Family, 16c; Bandana, 18c; Blue, 16c; Cotton Batting, prices during the past two days; we continue to have over these quotations for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—\$5.50 per case in first hands, and \$6 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 6½@7c; Carey's, \$11 per bbl; common, \$10@12.

FISH—Trade is still reported dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently looked for; prices are unusually unchanged, and we quote Mackerel, No. 1 shore, \$20@22; Trout, \$10@11; Herring, \$6@7; Codfish, 6@6½; Pollock, 5@5½; Halibut, 12@13; Herring, Pickerel, 10@12; Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have come in more freely of late, but not enough to meet the demand; may be quoted at 4¾ for corn fed, and 5@5½ for light. The arrivals seem to be increasing slightly, but the supply continues meagre, and prices are still unchanged. Flour, \$5.25@5.50; Corn, 38@39 cents, according to quality. As might be expected the demand is very limited at these figures.

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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Investigation Asked by the Vice President as to His Connection with the Credit Mobilier—A Motion to Appoint a Committee Voted Down—Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1873.

SENATE.

INVESTIGATION ASKED.

The Vice President—Senators, before commencing the morning business, I ask your indulgence for a few remarks personal to myself in my relations to this body as presiding officer. Grave charges affecting my character as a man are before the American people, and I do not underrate the circumstantial evidence by which they are supported; but consistent of my knowledge and my rectitude, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee of Senators, to make the most thorough and exhaustive investigation into these charges, with authority to send for persons and papers, and a majority of which committee shall be Senators publicly opposed to me. The Senator from Rhode Island will please take the chair.

Mr. Anthony took the chair as presiding officer.

Mr. FRATT—Representing, as I do, in part the State of which the Vice President is a citizen, it is proper that I should move for the appointment of a committee in accordance with his wishes. In doing so, I desire to say that I do not wish myself to be appointed a member of that committee, and perhaps it is not out of place that I should say upon this occasion that having known the Vice President from his youth, I have the most perfect confidence in his truth, his integrity and his honor. It would require a gr at deal more evidence than I have seen or heard to convince the people of the State of Indiana that he is a dishonest or dishonorable man. In compliance with the wish he has expressed, I now move for the appointment of a committee of five.

Mr. THURMAN—I cannot, as at present advised, vote for the appointment of any such committee. If the Vice President were a member of this body, if we had the power to expel, it would be very proper that we should appoint a committee to investigate the charges against him, and it would be very improper for any other tribunal than the Senate to take that course, or do anything in the matter further than to refer to the Senate any evidence that might have come out in the investigation elsewhere. But the Vice President is an officer of the Government. The Senate has no power over him to expel or to censure him. If he has been guilty of any malfeasance that would be to punishment, it is by impeachment, and that can only originate in the House of Representatives. If evidence be produced that satisfies the Houses of Congress that he ought to be impeached, it is the duty of the House to impeach him, and it is the duty of the Senate not to form any opinion as to his guilt or innocence until the evidence is produced, and we are called upon as judges to deliver our verdict. We cannot enter into an investigation of his conduct and forestall judgment. If he be guilty, it is not the duty of the House to impeach him, and if he be innocent, it is the duty of the House to refrain from impeaching him. Our duty, if such charges come to us, will be the duty of judges or jury, and it is not for us to investigate in advance. I do not say the Senate has no power to investigate the conduct of an individual where an investigation becomes necessary in considering some public measure upon which we have to pass in our legislative capacity; but that is not this case. The paper just read by the Vice President informs us that certain charges implicating his private character have been made a subject of investigation elsewhere. With that we have nothing to do, unless it comes to us in the mode appointed by the Constitution, and we have no right by any investigation of ours to forestall the action of the House of Representatives, or to affect that investigation in any way whatever, either favorably or unfavorably. I can very well understand the motives which induced the Vice President to make this communication to the Senate, and I can very well understand why he should ask this body, over which he presides, to investigate this matter, but he has made a mistake, and however honorable may be his motives in asking an investigation, the Senate ought not to order it. I hope, therefore, the Senator from Indiana (Pratt) will not press this motion.

The President *pro tem.* (Anthony) then put the question, and the motion was lost, Mr. Pratt alone voting in the affirmative.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the aggregate amount of money proceeding from fines, compromises and seizures paid since the first of June, 1869, to officers, detectives and informers, with the specific amounts received by each.

DR. MARY E. WALKER.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to pay Dr. Mary E. Walker for services in the army.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the amendments of the House to the Vienna Exposition bill were concurred in. The bill is therefore passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) afterward moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

LAND IN JAPAN.

The bill to pay the Government of Japan for land occupied by the United States in Japan for hospital purposes was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill (Vt.) yesterday, requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid except to persons whose loyalty has been proved, was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL explained that it was aimed principally against Lamar, one of the most obnoxious rebels this country had ever seen.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the amendment offered by him last week for raising the salaries of Assistant Secretary, Solicitor, Register and Superintending Architect of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs, Auditors of the Treasury, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Commissioner of Pensions, Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendent of the Money Order System, and Superintendent of Foreign Mails to $4,000. It was adopted.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the secretary of the Senate was directed to cause a statement to be prepared, showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives in examining and counting electoral votes for President and Vice President from 1789 down.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the appropriation of $22,500 for additional clerks and compensation in the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL said he was instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to offer an amendment raising the salaries of members of Congress to $7,000 per year.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 23, nays 12.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the provision for $8,500 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs and other officers to $4,000 per annum, was passed.

REPORTS OF BANKS.

Mr. PRATT, from the Finance Committee, reported an original bill requiring all savings banks or trust companies organized or claiming to act under any act of Congress to make to the Comptroller of the Currency and publish all reports which national banking associations are now required to make by the existing law.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an amendment to a bill to incorporate the Arkansas Valley and Cimarron Railroad Company.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

A bill was introduced by Mr. WINDOM repealing the act of June 4, 1872, regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississipi river; also a bill amendatory of the act of April 1, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Clinton, Iowa, and other bridges across the Mississippi.

DEATH OF MR. STRONG.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM formally announced the death of Hon. Julius L. Strong, late Representative from Connecticut, and the Senate as a body eulogized the deceased. The ordinary resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and disposed of the same. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, which was discussed until four o'clock, when the

DEATH OF JULIUS L. STRONG,

late Representative from Connecticut, was announced, and appropriate eulogies delivered, after which the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURES.

Wisoonsin.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—A joint resolution was passed by the Legislature to-day in favor of making the Erie Canal free.

A bill was introduced in the Senate giving the St. Croix land to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 28.—In the House this afternoon the bill to increase the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court from $3,000 to $3,600, failed to pass; also the House bill to provide that five years' practice of dentistry shall be equivalent to a diploma from any dental society.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to give the Mayor of Cincinnati veto power was passed.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, January 28.—In the Senate today, the election committee reported in the case of Wheat vs. Dooley, from the Twelfth District. There were two reports. The Republican members favor the sitting member, Dooley, and the Democrats oppose him. No action was taken.

In the House, Kimball, Democrat, whose seat was contested by Rankin, Republican, was confirmed in his seat.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House memorializing Congress not to pass Sumner's bill to strike from the battle flags of the Union the names of victories that were won in the late war.

Col. John M. Bradley, Republican candidate for Congress at Large, at the late election, has commenced the contest against Hyde, Reformer, who received a certificate of election.

Resignation of an Ohio Judge.

TOLEDO, January 28.—Wm. H. West to-day resigned his position as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect February 28. Walter F. Stone, of Sandusky, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

HOME NEWS.

Wilkinsburg Annexation.

The special committee of Councils appointed to consider the subject of the annexation of Wilkinsburg, met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Lit ell in the chair. Considerable discussion was indulged in, but no definite result was arrived at, and the committee adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

Waived a Hearing.

Yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the hearing in the case of Nicholson and Boyd, on charge of larceny of the billiard balls. Both waived a hearing and were required to give one thousand dollars each for Court. Nicholson furnished the required bail, but Boyd was committed in default of bail. An information had also been made by Mr. D. H. Loudich charging Nicholson with embezzlement, and in this case also he gave bail for Court. Joseph Boyd, who had been arrested for passing a pocket-book into the cell to Nicholson, was released, as there was no charge made against him.

Letters Held for Postage January 29.

Jno. H. Atkinson, New Cumberland, W. Va., 3c.; Rev. E. Carlson, Chicago, Ill., 3c.; Sueht M. Cesats, New York, N. Y., 3c.; Miss Leny Cristley, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.; A. E. Chaney, Connellsville, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. T. Danbush, Ogle P. O., Pa., 3c.; James Davis, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c.; G. M. Dudley, Mansfield, Ohio, 3c.; Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c.; H. H. Geeting, Canton, Ohio, 3c.; Martin Hoel, Lawrenceville, Pa., 2c.; Mrs. Judge Jewett, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. Marion I. Leavett, Janesville, Wis., 3c.; Mrs. L. Mossberger, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; M. H. Malisby & Co., Hartford, Conn., 1c.; Frank J. Nealrow, Johnstown, Pa., 3c.; Pat. O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo., 3c.; Thos. Phillips, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c.; G. S. Ryder, Mapleton, Ohio, 3c.; Mrs. A. W. Say, Oil City, Pa., 3c.; John Tracey, Panama, New Grenada, 7c.; J. P. Z. Whitfield, Clarksville, Tenn., 3c.

R. & W. Jenkinson.

We ask the attention of the trade to the advertisement of the above firm. They have for several years been wholesale manufacturers and dealers in Louisville and Virginia tobaccos, fine cut chewing, the various kinds of smoking tobacco, also the choicest and some of the lower qualities of cigars. Their establishment has been situate, hitherto, at No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny, but their Allegheny premises proving too small, for the great quantity of business they do, they have purchased the large new ware house No. 25 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, which they will occupy on and after the first of February. The Jenkinson Brothers have both experimental practical manufacturers, none in the city more skilled, and all who have dealt with them are witnesses of the straight forward integrity of all their business transactions. With their enlarged cities, more eligible stand and ample capital, they cannot fail to draw to their new place a still more extensive trade than they have yet had.

Struck by a Train.

Monday afternoon an accident occurred at the Lawrenceville crossing of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which resulted in the death of two valuable horses. Mr. John B. Allison, of Richland township, was driving a wagon loaded with hay, and had just crossed the bridge when he halted to look out for a train. Not seeing any in sight, he drove ahead and reached the middle of the track just as a train came along. The locomotive struck the horses and front end of the wagon, knocking them to one side, demolishing the vehicle and tossing Mr. Allison to the top of the engine. Miraculously he escaped with but very slight bruises, and after recovering from the shock, was all right again. The horses, however, fared badly, both having broken legs and being otherwise seriously injured, so that they had to be shot subsequently. They were valued at $250.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions in regard to the death of Capt. Lewis E. Smith were unanimously adopted by the Soldiers of Post No. 168 G. A. R. at California, Washington County, Pa., on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death our comrade soldier, Capt. Lewis E. Smith, of Greenfield, Pa., who served in the late war as Captain of Company I, 2nd West Va. Volunteer Infantry.

Resolved, That by his removal from among us, the soldiers have lost a true friend. A noble soldier while in the army, kind and personally dear to those under his command, brave and patriotic at heart, full of devotion to the cause of his country during the dark days of the rebellion, and for his excellent Christian character was universally respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we are willing to submit to the will of Him who called him away, we deeply mourn his loss and lament the sad event which has removed from among us an honest and useful man.

Resolved, That by his death the wife has lost a kind and devoted husband, the children an affectionate father, his many friends an honorable man, the entire community a worthy citizen, and the Christian Church a faithful member.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have our heart-felt sympathies in their great affliction, and we sincerely trust that the same Spirit that comforted him during his illness, and was with him in his last hours, may console them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be published in the Washington *Reporter, Review*, and *Examiner* and Pittsburgh GAZETTE

Committee { J. K. BILLINGSBY / L. P. TEET / JAS. MCDONALD.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLES."

More "Heathen" for Beaver Falls.

The new lot of "heathen Chinee" arrived at Beaver Falls yesterday. There were only ten in the party. The contract originally specified for three hundred, of which two hundred and seventy-five have arrived, leaving one hundred and twenty-five still to come. It is rumored that another manufacturing concern in the vicinity will soon take a lot of Celestials to fritter away into the mysteries of American mechanical arts.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Matters Growing Lively in the Burglary Business—The Goods Stolen from Evans' Dollar Store Recovered—The Supposed Thieves in Custody.

The numerous developments in the burglary business—the recovery of stolen goods and the capture of several of the perpetrators—during the last few days, illustrate the truth of the old saw "It never rains, but it pours." Scarcely a day has passed for some time which has not been marked by the capture of one or more thieves or the recovery of some of their illegal plunder. The detectives may congratulate themselves upon their success, and rather deserve commendation than the slurs which have been cast at them by some of the city papers.

Yesterday Detectives Scott and Cupples succeeded in securing three hundred dollars worth of goods stolen from Evans' Dollar Store some weeks ago. The robbery, a very bold one, was committed on Monday morning, the 6th inst., about half past six o'clock. Entering the store on Fifth avenue, two men succeeded in getting away with a large quantity of valuable pocket knives and several pistols. Suspicion, however, was not aroused at the time, though shortly afterwards several men were arrested on Penn avenue for another robbery, and two of these were thought to be the same men. One of them named David Gillmore, was watched particularly by the detectives, and yesterday Detectives Scott and Cupples visited his boarding house, at No. 828 Penn avenue, and took possession of his trunk. In this was found a tea-box containing the knives and pistols stolen from Evans' store. The articles were taken to the Mayor's office, where Mr. Evans at once identified them as his own. The box contained sixty-eight pocket knives, thirty-five of which were valued at five dollars each, and in all worth $245.50. The nine pistols were worth $63.75, making $309.25. Gillmore will have a hearing this morning at ten o'clock in another case, but before that Mr. Evans will take out a warrant against him. In the meantime, the Detectives are actively engaged in obtaining proofs of the guilt of a second party, with fair prospects of success.

FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

A Second Congregational Meeting Last Night—A Charitable Feeling all Around prevailed—A Probable Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulty.

Last evening the congregation of the Fifth U. P. Church held a meeting in the lecture room of their building, corner of Washington street and Webster avenue, to take into consideration the resignation of their pastor, Rev. S. B. Reed, and appoint three commissioners to represent the church at the next meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery. The lecture room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and deep interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. Joseph Orr acted as Chairman, and Mr. A. Strain as Secretary. The meeting was opened by Elder Finley with prayer, after which Elder McGowan was called upon to state the object of the meeting. He also made an appeal to the congregation for Christian charity, kindly feeling and unity. He asked all to consider calmly and to do nothing rashly.

By consent of the meeting, the Chair then declared the following gentlemen as commissioners: Messrs. James Little, John Spratt and A. Strain.

Mr. McGowan then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our pastor, Rev. S. B. Reed, presented to the Presbytery of Monongahela, at its last meeting, the resignation of his pastoral charge, and

Whereas, We can not forget how he has labored among us for fifteen years, how he baptized our children, married our sons and daughters, prayed at our beds of sickness, comforted us in our hours of bereavement, and strengthened us by his presence and sympathy when our loved ones were being carried to the grave, received many of us into the church, preached to us faithfully and patiently the word of life, administered to us the sacrament of the Supper, set before us a Christian example, and showed himself a "workman who needeth not to be ashamed," and

Whereas, We would be false to our interests as a congregation, and to our feelings as individuals, if we did not use all proper means to prevent the dissolution of a pastoral relation which has been so pleasant and profitable, and to retain the services of a pastor who has endeared himself to us by unnumbered acts of kindness, Therefore,

Resolved, First, That we earnestly request the Presbytery not to release Mr. Reed from his pastoral charge, and to use their influence in persuading him to withdraw his resignation.

Second, That Messrs. Little, Spratt and Strain be appointed our commissioners to present this action to Presbytery at its next meeting.

Mr. John Spratt read a communication from the pastor, breathing fraternal sentiments, which was received and filed.

On motion adjourned, and the meeting closed with prayer by Elder Thomas Douglass.

ROUND AMONG THE FIREMEN.

The Fire Department of Allegheny—The Annual Inspection—The Visit of the Committee—Condition of the Department—Some Changes Needed—What is Contemplated.

Yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the annual tour of inspection of the Allegheny Fire Department by the Committee on Engines—this method being taken at the beginning of each year for the double purpose of making a thorough examination into the condition and needs of the department and of giving the new members of the committee a clearer insight into the work they have on hand. Arrangements had been made for the transportation of the party and other visitors interested, and about half-past one o'clock the tourists, comprising a majority of the committee, and other members of Councils and members of the city press, slowly wound themselves in a large sleigh, to which were attached two of the best horses in the department. Thus comfortably arranged, and headed by Chairman Hastings and Chief Engineer Crow, who were in another conveyance, the party moved from City Hall, amid sounds of jingling bells, and with every prospect of a tour that would combine pleasure with business.

The first objective point was the Good Will engine house in the Sixth ward which is one of the new buildings, and one of the best of its description in the State. From thence the party visited successively, the Friendship, on Arch street, Second ward, General Lyon, Chestnut street, Third ward, Ellsworth, River avenue, Eighth ward, Columbia, Anderson street, Fourth ward, and wound up at the Hope, on Bank street, First ward. They were about three hours in making the trip, and stopped long enough at each place to make a complete examination of everything pertaining to the object of their tour.

At the Good Will house everything was found in proper trim, and the condition of the building and horses evidenced that the men took a pride in their duties. The fact that they have such an elegant and commodious building adds largely to the efficiency of this company.

At the *Friendship* matters were not found in as favorable condition—but this was in no way the fault of the men. The building is an old, dilapidated structure, too small for the company, and not in any way designed for an engine-house. The utmost efforts of the men could not atone for the deficiencies in their quarters, and the visitors were unanimously of the opinion that a new house was a necessity which should be allowed to be attended to. Outside of the fault of the house, the "Friendship" was found to be in a splendid condition.

At the *Gen. Grant*, the visitors had an opportunity of comparing buildings. This house has only been completed within a few months, and it was a pleasure to go through it. It is supplied with every comfort and convenience, and the men have no disadvantages to labor under such as in the old buildings, to which are due their efficiency. Everything inspected was approved of, and the wisdom of the provisions made for the company, were apparent to all.

The *Ellsworth*, Engine Company, located on River avenue, have a fine house for their needs and keep it in good condition. The Committee found nothing here but that was worthy of commendation.

The *Columbia* Hook and Ladder Company's house, on Anderson, has been frequently condemned hitherto, and the visitors endorsed all that has heretofore been said of it. It is not a fit place for any fire company to be in, and is abandoned. The men are so much cramped for room that some of them are compelled to sleep in nooks and corners, just wherever temporary accommodation can be provided for them. The arrangements are anything but safe, and the front end of the wagon, knocking them to one side, demolishing the vehicle and tossing Mr. Allison to the top of the engine. Miraculously he escaped with but very slight bruises, and after recovering from the shock, was all right again. The horses, however, fared badly, both having broken legs and being otherwise seriously injured, so that they had to be shot subsequently. They were valued at $250.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions in regard to the death of Capt. Lewis E. Smith were unanimously adopted by the Soldiers of Post No. 168 G. A. R. at California, Washington County, Pa., on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death our comrade soldier, Capt. Lewis E. Smith, of Greenfield, Pa., who served in the late war as Captain of Company I, 2nd West Va. Volunteer Infantry.

Resolved, That by his removal from among us, the soldiers have lost a true friend. A noble soldier while in the army, kind and personally dear to those under his command, brave and patriotic at heart, full of devotion to the cause of his country during the dark days of the rebellion, and for his excellent Christian character was universally respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That while we are willing to submit to the will of Him who called him away, we deeply mourn his loss and lament the sad event which has removed from among us an honest and useful man.

Resolved, That by his death the wife has lost a kind and devoted husband, the children an affectionate father, his many friends an honorable man, the entire community a worthy citizen, and the Christian Church a faithful member.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have our heart-felt sympathies in their great affliction, and we sincerely trust that the same Spirit that comforted him during his illness, and was with him in his last hours, may console them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be published in the Washington *Reporter, Review*, and *Examiner* and Pittsburgh GAZETTE

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THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Action of the Employing Printers.

At a meeting of Employing Printers and Proprietors of Book and Job Offices, held yesterday afternoon, January 28th, to hear the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from Typographical Union No. 7, relating to the cause of a strike among the Job Printing offices, occasioned by the action of that organization, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, subsequently signed by all the offices as represented below, and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh Typographical Union has attempted to regulate the internal arrangements of the several Job Printing offices of this city, by an arbitrary dictation in matters which we deem essentially necessary to our independence, and the welfare of ourselves and our employes should remain in our sole control, in that they demanded that no person shall be employed by us who is not a member of their body; that they retain the right to regulate the wages for labor; that they claim the privilege of limiting the number of apprentices whom we shall engage and,

WHEREAS, In their endeavor to carry out the line of action above indicated, the members of the Union in our employ have gone out upon a "strike" in order to compel our acquiescence; be it

Resolved: 1st. That, whilst perfectly willing to take back into our employ competent workmen, at the highest rates of wages compatible with the interests of the business ($15 00 to $25 00 per week, as justified by the compensation few having been paid less than $18 00), we will not permit any dictation as to the internal arrangements of our several offices.

2d. In the future, as in the past, we reserve to ourselves the right to pay liberally to experienced workmen more than inferior ones.

3d. That we believe we should have the privilege to engage any employees at fair wages, and will not admit the right of any body of men as avowed by the members of the Typographical Union and those officially appointed to communicate with us), to drive from our offices the inferior class of hands who are not able to earn the minimum of eighteen dollars per week, an act which we consider unjust and oppressive to many worthy men who lack ability to earn the higher standard of wages, and who are totally unfit for other employment.

W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.
STEVENSON & FOSTER.
BAKEWELL & MAKTHENS,
BARR & MYERS.
JAS. MCMILLIN.
MCCALLISTER, JACKSON & MCEWEN.
ALFRED MATTHIAS.
B. SINGERLY.
MOORE, KINCAID & NESBIT.
MILLS & BRO.
A. A. ANDERSON & SONS.
JOHN OGDEN.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Opera House Dining Saloon.

Yesterday morning Messrs. S. S. Watters & Co., filed a petition in the bankruptcy branch of the U. S. District Court asking that Messrs. George E. Reineman and J. K. Phillips, proprietors of the Opera House Dining Rooms, be declared bankrupts. The petioners allege that the alleged bankrupts are indebted to them to the amount of about three thousand dollars, and that they have committed several acts of bankruptcy having, while insolvent, made an assignment to Messrs. Sands & Reineman, transferred a large quantity of cigars and tobacco to S. A. Gilmore, and also transferred furniture, household goods and a gold watch to Herman Buhl, a brother-in-law of Reineman, with a view of giving several parties preference over other creditors. In less than ten minutes after the above petition was filed, Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, attorneys, filed a voluntary petition, signed by Reineman & Phillips, asking to be adjudicated bankrupts. In the schedule of debts unsecured, it appears that their liabilities amounted to $11,688 80. The matter will come before the courts to-day for final disposition.

The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Good Servant.

By a lady who has been almost "worried to death." Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Pittsburgh, Gildenfenny & Hess. The character of this book is sufficiently indicated by its peculiar title. Its paternity might be Lever, Thackeray or any other quaint and comic writer. It is replete with humor and abounds with portrayals of domestic experience which will be recognized by thousands of amused and gratified readers as graphic to the life. It cannot fail to have a great run.

Arizona Diamonds
in solid gold settings, at 38 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....Burglars grow discouraged.

....Sergeant Bates, the pedestrian standard bearer, was reported to be in the city yesterday, on his way west.

....Citizens on the South Side complain of the snow plow, which fills the gutters and obstructs the crossings with snow.

....A young gentleman of this city drew a prize of five thousand dollars in a Brooklyn church lottery last week.

....Myers, the self-confessed murderer of Altoona, writes to Detective Scott that he will plead guilty at the approaching trial.

....There was a slight fire at George Evans' slaughter house on East street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. No damage, no alarm.

....Most diamonds are now in this city than in any other in the country—in proportion to population—at least so says the St. Louis *Globe*.

....The Young Mens' Christian Association has commenced to missionate among the Chinese at Beaver Falls, and with much encouragement.

....The papers in the case of Ambrose E. Lynch have all been forwarded to General Hartranft and a return was expected yesterday, but it did not come.

....The store No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny, was burglariously entered on Saturday evening last, but nothing of value except a few revenue stamps were taken.

....Wheeling permits emigrants to die of starvation. A whole family suffered there on Sunday from sheer want of food, and one member of it died. Shame on Wheeling!

....Over three thousand persons have thus far enrolled their names as members of the Fatherland Benefit Society of the Pittsburgh diocese. This is a fair start for good work.

....There were twenty-two sleighs "smashed" on the Penn Avenue road on Monday night. The damages will be arranged with the livery men. Thus it seems that sliding on the snow costs some money.

....The front window of the hardware store of Simon Drum, on Federal street above the Diamond, was broken on Monday night and several revolvers were taken therefrom. No arrests were made.

....Y. M. C. A. Laymens' Institutes are to be held in the Cumberland Valley, Germantown, West Philadelphia and Lawrenceville, during February, under the direction of Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary.

....The accomplished leader of the orchestra of the Pittsburgh Opera House was painfully though not seriously wounded yesterday by the mouthpiece of a tuba with which he was chopping kindling wood.

....Dr. Grouard's horse took from some cause while being driven along Chartiers street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and ran away, throwing out the doctor and demolishing the sleigh. He was injured.

....By the overturning of a sleigh on Liberty street, near the Union Depot yesterday afternoon, several ladies and a gentleman were rolled in the snow much to their discomfiture. No damage except a lost chignon.

....Professor George Hay delivered an interesting lecture, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "Life vs. Poison." The admission was free and the attendance was very good.

....A slight fire occurred at a house next to the Gas Office, in the Seventh ward, yesterday afternoon, but it was extinguished by the Vigilant Company, to whom word was sent, without sounding an alarm. Damage slight.

....Last evening about six o'clock a lamp in a room in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, exploded, setting the room on fire. An alarm was struck from box 35 but it was extinguished with very little damage before the arrival of the Department.

....The sale of the Anchor Cotton Mills, which was announced to take places at the Court House yesterday morning, was adjourned for one week, we suppose to enable parties who contemplate bidding to mature arrangements for running the mill.

....The Chicago express while nearing Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday afternoon at half past one o'clock, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Fortunately nobody was injured and very little injury done to the train. It was delayed about three hours.

....Titusville boast of an heir, in the shape of a boy, who will shortly be worth $25,000. Now our boys think ten times that amount quite a moderate inheritance from the old man. If they don't get about that sum they prefer to go it "single handed and alone."

....Yesterday afternoon a woman insisted on crossing the railroad track at Anderson street, Allegheny, while the bell was ringing for an approaching train. She was caught by the cow-catcher of the locomotive and thrown some two feet, whereupon she got up, looked daggers at the engineer, and walked off pouting.

....J. N. Gotthold, Esq., of the Opera House, is asking copyrights for three new plays, one pathetic drama and two comedies. The first he has not yet given a name, figures to one of the leading actresses of the country. He has high literary as well as high dramatic abilities, and besides was once a first class lawyer of New York.

....Messrs. Pittock, Nevin & Co. will accept our thanks for a neatly bound copy of the Tribune for 1872. It is a book that overflows with interesting and valuable information of Municipal, State and National affairs, and its typographical appearance, as well as the contents, reflects great credit upon the enterprise of its publishers.

....A fire, which at first promised to prove a very disastrous one, but was promptly squelched by engine No. 1 (Vigilant) without any general alarm being given, occurred yesterday at noon at No. 84 Sixth avenue. The flooring of the house, which is a two story one, was set afire while plumbers were engaged in repairing the gas fixtures. Damage about $200.

....Recent developments have led to the belief that Hartman, the thief, who was captured on the street a few days since by Mr. Owens, is a professional burglar. A short time since he stole a valuable coat from the Dickson House, at Irwin's Station. Messrs. Dickson and Owens left the city yesterday with a search warrant to look for the stolen goods, at Frankstown, where they were supposed to be hidden.

....The necessary changes are being made in the Custom House building to provide greater accommodation for the rooms of the clerks in the District Attorney's office. The Local Inspectors have been transferred to the third floor, the Marshals office removed to the room formerly occupied by the Local Inspectors, and when the changes are completed the present Marshal's office will be occupied by the District Attorney.

....Yesterday evening Officer Wilson arrested Edward Hymes at his house, on the charge of being concerned in breaking the window of Mr. Bergen's store, and stealing from there seven pair revolvers. He was taken to the Allegheny lock-up, and last evening a man named Emerick came in to bring the confined man his supper, when Mr. Bruns, who happened to be there, recognized him as a man who came to his store to price some revolvers. He was also locked up.

....The members of the Bar are about to take action in reference to the appointment of an additional law Judge for the District Court. The business of the County Courts has increased so enormously within the past few years that the present judicial force cannot keep pace with it, and it is thought litigants would the sooner see the end of their cases if the force was augmented. To-morrow afternoon the members of the Bar will meet to take action in the matter.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

WILLIAM REED was fined $50 and costs in Allegheny, last evening, for beating his mother.

SALLIE YOUNG is charged by John Kyle with adultery, before Alderman Koeing. Warrant issued.

THIRTY-FIVE common cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore at the early hearing yesterday morning.

WILLIAM KENNEDY is charged by William Johnson before Deputy Mayor Nichols, with selling liquors to minors.

DAVID MCCARTNEY, before Alderman Taylor, filed a complaint against William Lamb for ramming a fist through his head. He was arrested and held for further examination.

WILLIAM BROWN is charged with larceny as bailee by Willian Hoffman before Deputy Mayor Nichols. He alleges that Brown has a watch of his which he refuses to return. Warrant issued.

MARY ANN MCGUIRE will make Claremont her home for the security of the city jail, by reason of his Honor Mayor Blackmore. She goes, because the Pittsburgh whisky goes not accompanied with her.

BECAUSE Charles Lewis, negro, called Frank Sweitzer some other name than this town he assaulted after him armed with a battle ax in the shape of a hatchet, and now an officer prowls for Sweitzer.

MARGARET LEWIS charges her husband, Wm. Lewis, with assault and battery before Alderman Taylor. She alleges that he struck her with a chair round, greatly to her disadvantage. Arrested and held for a hearing.

LOUISA ZORNER is charged with perjury before Alderman Koeing, by Andrew Beck. He alleges that she swore falsely before Deputy Mayor Irwin in regard to some property which belonged to his wife. Warrant issued.

JAMES MULLES had to have a wagon to take him to the lock-up and while going there men had to hold him down last evening. He was drunk and raised a disturbance corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street. The Mayor will see him this morning.

A SERIOUS disturbance took place on Monday night in Bedford Hall, corner of Carson and Eleventh streets, South Side, in which a free fight was indulged in. Two men named James Lewis and John Price were arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, but were released yesterday upon the payment of their fines.

BEFORE Deputy Mayor Hollingshead yesterday morning, John Anderson was charged with drunkenness and abusing his family. He was committed to the Work House for thirty days. John Craig was arrested for having entered the dwelling of a citizen armed with a butcher knife and passing himself off for a policeman. He liquidated his fine and departed.

PERSONAL.

***Miss Lillian S. Edgarton is sojourning at the Union Depot Hotel during her stay in this city.

***J. J. Petrie, a well known citizen of Springfield, Ills., and Hon. Chas. E. Lippincott, ex-Auditor of the State of Illinois, unstrapped their baggage at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

Make a Surety.

A good policy of insurance on his property makes a man feel comfortably as he sits around the fire at night in the enjoyment of ease and comfort; but a man should be sure of the company in which he takes out that policy or it may turn out to be worth only the paper upon which the words are written. With a full consideration of the subject no man can go astray at least as long as such reliable home companies as the Teutonia of Allegheny are in existence. This is justly regarded as one of the soundest institutions of that character hereabouts, and in the matter of reasonable premiums and safety offers, especially inducements to any man who has property that is liable to destruction by fire. The office of the company is at 203 East Ohio street, Allegheny.

Arizona Diamonds
in solid gold settings, at 38 Fifth avenue.

FIRST WARD ELECTION CONTEST.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening—Preliminaries Arranged—Taking Testimony—Sharp Sparring Between the Lawyers.

Last evening the Council Committee on the First ward election contest met in City Clerk Morrow's office. Mr. John Moore in the chair. Clerk Morrow read the prayer of the petitioners, Messrs. Keep, Arnold and others contesting the election of Morse, Elder and Milligan, the sitting members of Council from the First ward, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Moore, counsel for the sitting member, objected to the reception of the petition as not in accordance with law. Messrs. Keep and Arnold swore to the truth of the facts according to their knowledge and belief, whereas the act of Assembly requires the men to swear absolutely to the truth of the averments of the petition, and without any reference to what information they have received from others.

Mr. Magee was astonished that any objection should be made, as this was an exact copy of the usual affidavit made in such cases.

Mr. Moore then stated that if the petition was not substantiated, the signers of the petition would be tried for perjury, if there was any justice to be obtained in Allegheny county. Mr. Cohen objected.

Mr. Moore replied that if the prayer of the petitioners be not true, an action would lay against them for perjury, and this being so, he desired as a matter of fairness that the petitions should be legally actionable.

A squabble here ensued between the lawyers in reference to the point at issue, whether the petition was not competent evidence.

Finally on motion of Mr. Chalmers the affidavits of the petitioners were received as evidence.

Mr. Weigand was then called to the stand, and was interrogated.

Mr. Moore—Do you know H. Darlington the signer of this petition.

Mr. Weigand—I know a Mr. Darlington.

Mr. Cohen objected.

The lawyers again had a tilt as to the competency of the witness, who, it was stated, had admitted that he did not know all that was in the paper. Finally, Mr. Weigand, without being cross-examined, was allowed to leave the stand,—the petition being accepted as his evidence.

Alderman Humbert was next sworn. He produced the ballot boxes, tied up in regular form with red tape. He also produced the registry list of voters in the First ward.

Mr. Moore—When did you get this register, or do you know is it to be correct?

Mr. Humber—I don't know whether it is correct or not, but I got it from the county.

Question—Does not the law require you to add to the register qualified voters who ask to be added to the list?

Mr. Magee objected.

Mr. Moore—Were you the assessor of that ward?

A—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you not appointed to that office?

A.—I was appointed in place of Mr. Geary, deceased.

Q.—Were you not asked previous to the October election if you were a person, and answered that he